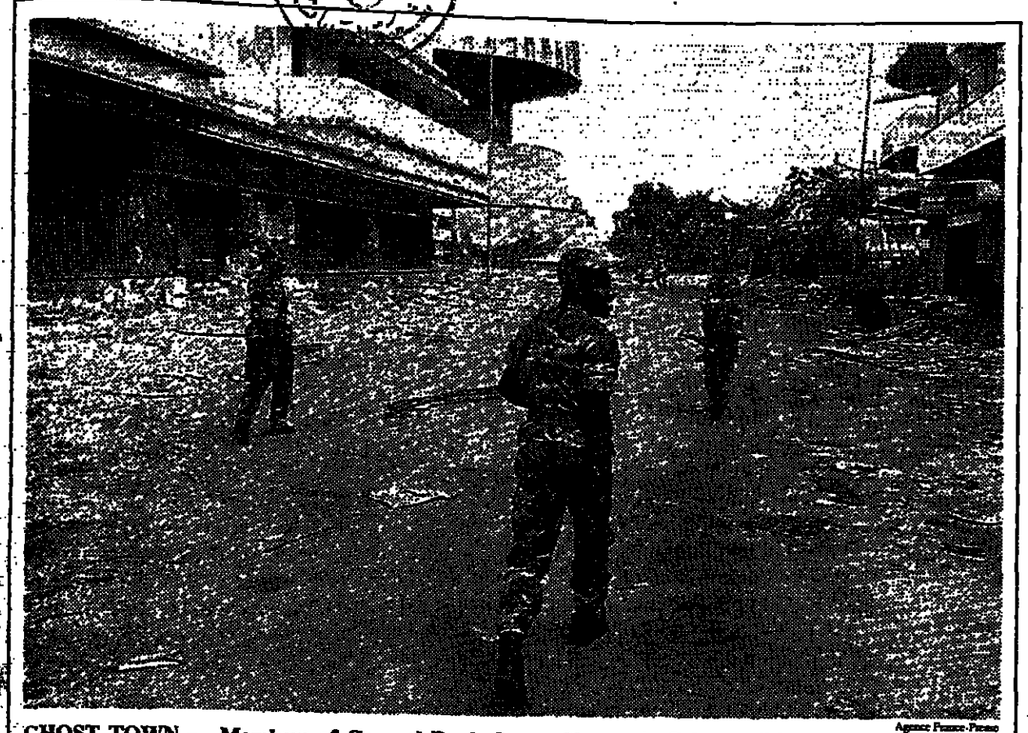
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TODAY: SPORTS Marlins Win Series Debut Page 16



Agence France-Presse

GHOST TOWN — Members of General Denis Sassou-Nguesso's Cobra militia walking through the empty streets of Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic, which has been devastated by fighting. Page 9.

Ports Feud Signals New Trade Strain

Threats of Blockade Set Heated Tone for U.S.-Japan Relations

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the often-stormy history of U.S.-Japan trade relations over the past few decades, rarely has a development so galvanized both sides as the announcement last week by the Federal Maritime Commission of an order to ban Japanese cargo ships from entering U.S. ports as of last Friday evening.

Unthinkable though it seemed that U.S. Coast Guard cutters soon would be intercepting Japanese freighters, American and Japanese diplomats lost no time Friday in forging a "breakthrough" in a long-standing dispute over foreign access to Japanese ports.

[Harold Creel Jr., chairman of the independent commission, said the panel would meet Monday morning to review details of the agreement, The Associated Press reported.

[If no concerns are raised and the Japanese shipping companies involved agree to pay the $4 million in fines they owe, the commission will permanently drop its threatened ban, he said.]

The tentative agreement to introduce competition at the ports was a source of particular satisfaction for Mr. Creel, who crowed, "But for the commission's actions, the Japanese would not be at the negotiating table today."

Similar conclusions were being drawn by other U.S. officials and analysts, who said the episode demonstrated anew that, all too often, Tokyo must be hit with the economic equivalent of a big stick before it will make concessions to open Japanese markets.

"That's the unfortunate thing we're seeing, that often in U.S.-Japan trade negotiations nothing happens until some kind of overblown threat is put into play by the U.S. side," said Edward Lincoln, a Brookings Institution trade specialist who served recently in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. "It's a rather unsettling bargaining pattern that seems to arise

See TRADE, Page 4



Agence France-Presse

Finance Chief Out in Thailand

Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya announcing Sunday that he would resign as part of an imminent Thai cabinet shuffle. Page 11.

Clinton Sees Nuclear Sales With China As Possible

Technology May Flow When Beijing Stops Sending Iran Missiles

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If China signs an agreement that it will no longer send anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran, as senior U.S. officials say Beijing has promised to do, President Bill Clinton could then lift a U.S. ban on sales to China of nuclear technology for civilian power-plant projects.

The U.S. officials also said that China had agreed in principle to halt its nuclear assistance to Iran. "The details need to be worked out," an official said.

Dealing with China has been one of Mr. Clinton's most awkward problems.

While he wants to bring China into the web of international relationships and responsibilities and take advantage of its economic potential, his policy of engagement has been criticized by Republicans as appeasement of a potential threat to U.S. interests in the Pacific.

Under the conflicting pressures, he has reversed course many times.

The visit starting Sunday by President Jiang Zemin comes at a time when criticism of China has focused on its repression of dissent, its punishment of human-rights advocates, its restrictions on religious practices and its history of selling dangerous nuclear and conventional technology to Iran and Pakistan.

The administration is using the visit to press Beijing to improve its behavior, and will want to highlight its successes, while critics suggest that Chinese promises may prove to be hollow, as they sometimes have in the past.

"The whole logic of this is backward," said Robert Kagan of the Carnegie Endowment, who is a critic of Mr. Clinton's China policy. "The Chinese want a nuclear cooperation agreement. And the administration, which otherwise has nothing to show for this summit, wants to give Beijing what is in effect a present, which shows the success of engagement, which the Chinese have not yet earned."

The new pledge to stop selling Iran the conventional cruise missiles, known as C-801s and C-802s, was made directly to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Congress and the Pentagon have assailed the missile sales as a clear danger to U.S. vessels and shipping in the Gulf.

The pledge may take some criticism off Mr. Clinton. The issue has been used by Republicans in Congress to accuse the administration of weakness in defending U.S. interests, and a U.S. law would require imposing sanctions on China if Beijing exported enough of the cruise missiles to "destabilize" the military situation in the Gulf.

China is not required by any international agreements to halt the missile sales to Iran, but administration officials have told their Chinese counterparts that relations with the United States are much more important to China's future than a low-level military supply relationship with Tehran.

The pledge, the officials say, is also an indication of a more fundamental Chinese decision "to no longer be seen as a rogue state on proliferation." That would mark a sharp change from a decade ago, when China saw no problems with the spread of nuclear weapons to the developing world.

Officials acknowledged that China had not always fulfilled past pledges to limit its export of arms, technology and matériel to Pakistan and to Iran. Washington still has concerns about China's exports of dual-use chemicals and missile technology. Under the administration of Ronald Reagan, China broke

See CHINA, Page 8

Paris and Washington Speak Softly

They Try to Get Beyond Caricatures Over Economic Models

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

PARIS — Anti-Americanism is an old theme here, almost a ritual, one that Prime Minister Lionel Jospin rehearsed recently when he declared that America could not impose its laws on the world and that "ultra-capitalism" was unacceptable.

What was surprising, though, was to find the new American ambassador to Paris, Felix Rohatyn, agreeing with him. Not, of course, on the question of new French investments in Iran, the subject that gave Mr. Jospin the occasion for his jibes, but on the broader issue of American economic domination.

"We have no monopoly on ideas," Mr. Rohatyn said here the other day. "We do not believe that what works for us is automatically the best approach for anyone else." And as if to quash forever French fears of an American "ultra-capitalist" system engulfing the globe, Mr. Rohatyn declared roundly: "There is no such thing as the American economic model."

These self-deprecatory remarks, made at the French Institute of International Relations, had a quite different ring from what was said just three months ago, at the Denver summit meeting of the major industrial powers. There, it was precisely America's unabashed vaunting of its economic successes and its exhortation to its European allies to follow its free-market recipes that led the French president, Jacques Chirac, to talk huffily about defending "our model."

The clash at Denver underscored the fact that the old sparring that strained but never undid an old alliance has gained a new edge, and a different scope, as France has set itself up as perhaps the nearest thing the United States has to a serious ideological rival in the last decade of the 20th century.

There used to be, of course, a shared enemy: the Soviet Union. Measured against that totalitarian power, the systems in America and France clearly had more in common than set them apart.

The situation has changed. Now that nobody wants to abolish capitalism, and its different forms lie at the heart of the global ideological debate, France and America offer two models whose different merits may be argued.

The countries have been freed to explore their differences.

See ALLIES, Page 8

Jiang Aims To Raise U.S. Ties to 'New Level'

By Steven Mufson and Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — Preparing for an ambitious state visit to the United States that will begin next weekend, President Jiang Zemin of China says he hopes to raise Chinese-American relations "to a new level."

In a rare interview with an American newspaper, Mr. Jiang urged Americans to tolerate China's political system and seek "common ground despite differences."

He also said China and the United States "share the responsibility for preserving world peace and stability."

Chinese and American sources outlined a series of initiatives designed to achieve Mr. Jiang's aim of forging a strategic partnership with the Clinton administration during the visit, which starts next Sunday.

Sources said China would pledge to end sales of anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran, which the United States has seen as a threat to shipping in the Gulf.

The sources also said that the two countries would sign an accord at the summit meeting pledging coordination to avoid naval incidents at sea and that they probably would agree to carry out a 1985 agreement on nuclear cooperation that would allow American companies to sell nuclear power plants and equipment to China.

More broadly, the Chinese are pressing a reluctant Clinton administration to make a joint declaration affirming the common strategic interests of the two nations and pledging to work together to guarantee "stability" in the 21st century. The Chinese would like such a statement to reiterate U.S. support for "one China," reaffirming the principle that Taiwan should someday rejoin the mainland.

In the interview here, Mr. Jiang at times read from a prepared script and at other times spoke extemporaneously, interspersing his comments with snippets of Russian and English, a line from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Chinese proverbs. He defended the 1989 crackdown on the Tiananmen Square student uprising, said that Chinese leaders were on "high alert" over the U.S.-Japanese security alliance and that, under China's market reforms, the Communist Party plays a role in helping foreign investors manage labor problems.

But Mr. Jiang, 71, strayed little from the rhetorical formulations of the past,

See JIANG, Page 8

Deadly Affair: Pakistanis in England Who Wed for Love

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BRADFORD, England — She has had to move 19 times in the last five years. She steps outside her suburban home only after checking the street for strange cars and rehearsing the nearby footpath escapes.

Once back inside, she shoves heavy furniture under the front door handle and places a knife within quick reach.

The British-born daughter of Pakistani immigrants, she is under a death threat from her own father and brother. They have vowed to find her and murder her because she left home rather than give up her studies at 16 and accept an arranged marriage with a man they chose from a Pakistani village.

She is now 25 and calls herself Zena, not her real name. The Englishman she married is 35 and goes by the fictitious name of Jack.

They tell their tale of love, flight, five years on the run and continuing fear for their lives in the same broad-voweled Yorkshire accents.

Cases like hers are becoming alarmingly common in this part of northern England, which has attracted a high number of immigrants from rural mountain regions of Pakistan that rigidly observe ancient social customs. Their experiences stand out against a broader portrait of Britain as a country where nonwhite people and ethnic dress and customs are increasingly commonplace and unconnested.

The women are in their teens and 20s, British by birth and upbringing, who

See BRITAIN, Page 8

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 QR
Egypt	£E 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1,100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,900 Lire	Spain	225 Ptas
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Israel Will Allow Extradition Of Suspect in Maryland Killing

JERUSALEM (AP) — The attorney general of Israel said Sunday that a teenager wanted for a grisly murder in Maryland can be extradited to the United States, opening the way to end a crisis with Washington over the matter.

The Israeli government's refusal to extradite Samuel Sheinbein, 17, threatened to jeopardize the nations' ties. Congress held back on releasing $75 million of the $3 billion in aid destined for Israel, in part because of lawmakers' anger over the affair.

Mr. Sheinbein had claimed Israeli citizenship, which would mean that under Israeli law he could not be extradited. But Attorney General Eliakim Rubinstein said Sunday: "After a careful examination of the matter of citizenship, the position of the Ministry of Justice is that he is not an Israeli citizen." Mr. Sheinbein has been accused of killing Alfredo Enrique Tello, 19, in September.

Two Giants Appear Set to Create World's Largest Accounting Firm

Two of the world's biggest accounting and consulting firms, KPMG Peat Marwick and Ernst & Young, are expected to announce, possibly Monday, that they will merge.

The deal would create the world's largest accounting firm, with $15.3 billion in worldwide revenue and 11,712 partners across the globe.

It would also eclipse the pending combination of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse, which was announced in mid-September. Page 11.

PAGE TWO
From Scofflaw to Tycoon, a Russian Success Story

INTERNATIONAL — Page 8.
Libya Lobbies Victims' Kin for Lockerbie Settlement



Agence France-Presse

CLINTON BACK HOME — President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, arriving at the White House after a tour of Latin America. Page 8. • An investigation into allegations of donations by China's government to U.S. political campaigns has stalled for lack of evidence. Page 3.

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The IHT on-line www.iht.com

Murky Nature of Algeria's Conflict Stymies Search for a Solution

Civilians Are Caught Up in Violence They Don't Understand And International Observers Wonder Which Side Is Which

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — The killers took their time.

For nearly four hours, they laid waste to the neighborhood of Bentalha, moving methodically from street to street and selecting their victims from a list, according to two witnesses and Algerian press accounts. Breaching locked doors with homemade bombs, they used knives and axes to slaughter entire families, including many children. Then they carried off whatever valuables they could find.

Gunfire and explosions were clearly audible to residents of neighboring Baraki, less than three kilometers (two miles) away, where hundreds of soldiers occupy a fortified compound. But the soldiers stayed put. As many as 214 civilians died.

The massacre on Sept. 23 was not an isolated incident. On three nights in the last two months, large numbers of armed men, sometimes accompanied by women, have entered neighborhoods on the outskirts of Algiers, slaughtering hundreds of men, women and children without interference from security forces that sometimes were within earshot of the victims' screams. Scores more have died in smaller attacks in the farm towns and dreary high-rise suburbs south of the capital.

Government officials say that the killings were carried out by Islamic militants seeking to overthrow the military-backed government, and that mines laid outside targeted neighborhoods prevented the security forces from intervening. But many Algerians are skeptical of those claims, accusing the security forces of abetting the violence, or at least tolerating it, to discredit the militants.

Unprecedented in scale, savagery and proximity to the capital, the bloodshed has prompted talk of foreign intervention to end a war that has killed tens of thousands of people since the government canceled elections that Islamic fundamentalists were poised to win in 1992.

But the search for a solution is complicated by the murky nature of the violence. Ethnic wars in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Rwanda have had a certain logic. The Algerian conflict, by contrast, involves rival groups of Islamic extremists, criminal elements and a secretive military-backed government that is said to be split between "conciliators," who favor a political settlement, and "eradicators," who seek a military solution.

"I'm not sure outsiders can play a constructive role," a Western diplomat said. "As long as the situation on the ground is so fractious and so murky, I mean, whose heads are we supposed to be banging together?"

Making matters even more complicated is the security situation, which inhibits independent investigation by diplomats, human rights organizations or foreign journalists, who cannot leave their hotels without armed guards.

Many Algerians are baffled by the violence, which has caused residents to sleep outside police stations.

"I really don't know much about what is happening," said Moustafa Bouchachi, an attorney for Abdelkhader Hachani, one of the leaders of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, the country's main political opposition group. "It's a mystery even for me."

A week of interviews with diplomats, human rights lawyers, Algerian journalists and survivors of three large massacres on the outskirts of Algiers turned up no evidence of direct government involvement in the killing. Survivors of massacres at Bentalha and Sidi Rais, where as many as 511

See ALGERIA, Page 8

From Moonlighter to Tycoon / **Rebuilding a Nation**

A Typesetter Becomes a Pillar of the New Russia

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Smolensky was a hustler in the old Soviet Union. He was a typesetter who wanted to make more money but didn't have permission to hold a second job. He moonlighted anyway, working in a bakery three nights a week and paying someone to lend him the needed permit.

At a state publishing house, he got into trouble doing a little printing on the side. He helped typeset a Bible, he recalled, and was arrested by the KGB. He was accused of "theft of state property" and "individual commercial activity" for using some printers' ink for his own purposes.

After a trial, Mr. Smolensky was sentenced to two years labor in a state construction brigade. The sentence was never enforced, he said. But he was seared by the experience and spent years fighting back against the state authorities he hated.

Today, Mr. Smolensky, 43, draws slowly on a cigarette, sitting in an elegant conference room in the center of Moscow, surrounded by 19th-century Russian and German oil paintings and sculpted elephants. He is now chairman of SBS-Agro, one of Russia's largest private banks, with 13,000 employees and $5.2 billion in assets.

But he is more than a bank chairman. He is a financial pillar of the New Russia, a leading business tycoon in a country trying to remake itself into a free-market democracy. He is still disdainful of the state, yet he has been drawn inexorably into the battle to rebuild Russia out of the ruins of communism.

When President Boris Yeltsin some weeks ago summoned the country's leading business tycoons to the Kremlin, Mr. Smolensky was among them.

How he went from being punished for misusing ink to sitting down in the Kremlin with the president is in many ways the story of Russia's great unfinished transition from communist rule to capitalism and democracy.

Mr. Smolensky was inspired and profoundly shaped by the events that gave rise to the New Russia. He recalled that he started a bank as a way to fight back against the Soviet system. Back then, he had no idea what a commercial bank was.

Now, Mr. Smolensky's bank has floated corporate Eurobonds in world markets. His plastic credit cards are used by members of Parliament and his automatic teller machines are inside the Kremlin. He is earthy, tenacious and comes across as a self-made man, nothing like the old Soviet elite or the slick New Russians.

Trained as a typesetter, Mr. Smolensky scrambled to make ends meet. Despising the Soviet system, he said he decided to strike back by helping a church print the Bible in his state print shop, "free of charge."

"I was not such a great believer, but I thought the church was an institution that could help destroy everything that existed, the system," he said. "Of course, the KGB didn't like it."



David Hoffman/The Washington Post

Mr. Smolensky's bank has floated Eurobonds. His credit cards are used by members of Parliament and his automatic teller machines are in the Kremlin.

In the mid-1980s, while he was working in construction, everything changed. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and began to challenge the ossifying Soviet state. One of his most radical early reforms was a law permitting the creation of cooperatives — autonomous companies that were allowed to set their own prices.

Mr. Smolensky became head of Moscow-3, a construction cooperative. His group sawed logs and made planks, then built simple country cottages around Moscow. It was a hugely successful business.

"We had a gigantic line, and we were very proud," he recalled. "In those times, to buy planks and nails in Moscow was impossible. It was just impossible. Not for money, not for anything. You could only 'get' something."

How he "got" the materials, he didn't say. But he was so successful that the city's Communist Party bosses insisted he put their names on his list for new dachas, too.

As the boss of Moscow-3, Mr. Smolensky, along with other such entrepreneurs, faced a quandary. They were earning money but had no place to put it.

"Smolensky had profits from construction and didn't want to put them into a state bank," said Alexander Bekker, a journalist at the newspaper Sevodnya who has known Mr. Smolensky for years. "That's why he needed to create a bank of his own."

Mr. Smolensky registered his bank, Stolichny, on Feb. 14, 1989. It was one of the first private banks to be created, and it would be part of a critical development in what would become the transformation of the Soviet and later Russian economy.

Private banks quickly became a primary instrument of economic change. Taking root even before the lifting of price controls and mass privatizations of the Yeltsin years, their numbers exploded in late 1991, as the collapse of the command economy, and of the Soviet Union itself, accelerated.

BY THE END of that year, 1,500 banks were registered. Many were small, dedicated only to a single factory or a few cooperatives. Mr. Smolensky recalled that his desk was divided — half for the cottage-building cooperative and half for the bank.

When he began, he said, he knew nothing about banking, had no idea how a commercial bank functioned and at the outset had but one goal: "To evade the state bank."

The evolution of the New Russia came slowly. For example, the former Soviet state bank chairman, Viktor Gerashchenko, became head of the Russian Central Bank, and Mr. Smolensky was constantly at odds with him.

Mr. Gerashchenko, Mr. Smolensky complained at the time, "deluged commercial banks" with "1928-model instructions," such as, "Limit the issuing of cash."

Or, Mr. Smolensky fumed, another Central Bank official sent a message, "I authorize the payment of wages."

Mr. Smolensky asked, "Don't my clients have the right to dispose of their own money?"

Mr. Bekker, the journalist, recalled, "The state hated Smolensky and his bank more than any other." Privately, Mr. Smolensky was desperate, exhausted and on the verge of leaving the country, said Mr. Bekker, who published a long, angry interview with him in June 1993. Mr. Smolensky had sent his family to Austria.

Then, the situation suddenly changed again. In October 1993, President Yeltsin resisted a revolt by hard-line opponents in Parliament, ordering tanks to shell the White House, the Russian government building.

"All the audits stopped," Mr. Smolensky recalled. A new constitution was adopted that guaranteed the independence of the Central Bank.

Mr. Gerashchenko resigned from the Central Bank the following year.

Through all the turmoil, Mr. Smolensky held fast to a dream — to be the biggest private retail banker in Russia. He invested in advanced computers. He introduced credit cards and automatic teller machines.

But there were many obstacles. Inflation skyrocketed to more than 1,000 percent a year. Many Russians saw their savings wiped out by hyperinflation or pyramid schemes. They did not trust banks.

Mr. Smolensky and the other bankers could not function like Western bankers, making loans to businesses. Long-term lending did not exist.

But they survived by finding another way to make money.

Between the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the end of 1994, the ruble exchange rate against the dollar dropped 95 percent. So the banks made fat profits by speculative trading on the exchange rate.

"One couldn't give loans in the normal sense of the word with such hyperinflation," Mr. Smolensky said. "We engaged in speculation. Otherwise you couldn't survive. There was no real industrial production. Who to give loans to? They would go bankrupt the next day."

The political leadership teetered between the Communists and Mr. Yeltsin in early 1996. The Communists became the largest faction in the lower house of Parliament after the December 1995 vote. Their leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, was ahead in voter polls for the presidency.

Mr. Smolensky, the maverick outsider, was drawn into the coterie of bankers who tried to save Mr. Yeltsin. They gave millions of dollars to his campaign and steered the media they owned to rescue him.

When Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the leading reformer in his government, Anatoli Chubais, in January 1996, Mr. Smolensky quietly cushioned the fall. He said he made an interest-free, $3 million loan to a think tank that Mr. Chubais had set up.

With their success in backing Mr. Yeltsin, the bankers' coterie became an informal oligarchy, a new power structure complete with money, media and security forces that rivaled and complemented the Kremlin.

Hope Rides On Bilbao's New Museum

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BILBAO, Spain — When the Guggenheim art museum here opened to the public Sunday, visitors entering the strikingly unusual titanium and stone-covered building walked past bouquets of flowers marking the spot where a Basque policeman was shot to death last week foiling a terrorist attack.

The outlawed Basque separatist group known by its initials ETA, which stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty, apparently planned to disrupt the museum's formal inauguration by King Juan Carlos on Saturday evening. The ceremony went ahead as planned, but celebrations were muted by mourning for the policeman, Jose Maria Aguire, and by a new wave of public anger at the ETA, whose campaign for Basque independence has cost about 800 lives over the past three decades.

The terrorist action last Monday nonetheless served to underline the important political as well as cultural role that the museum is expected to play here. For many people in Bilbao, it represents the city's desire to turn its back on its recent past of industrial decay and separatist violence and present a new image of economic and urban renewal and openness to the world.

The museum's architect, the American Frank Gehry, has described the bizarrely shaped building on the banks of the Nervion River as a ship run aground. On Saturday, the Basque region's president, Jose Antonio Ardanza, said he saw it as a ship about to be launched, its "valuable cargo" carrying a message.

"For us Basques, it is a message of confidence in ourselves, in our capacity to renew and innovate, in our determination to overcome the traumas of the past and to come back to the port that leads to the future," he said.

"Today, from this museum, we open ourselves up again to the world, and we offer the museum as a place where our culture and world culture can again come together."

Although the museum is to be administered by the New York-based Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, the Basque regional government has covered the $100 million construction cost, donated $50 million for acquisitions, paid a $20 million fee to the Guggenheim and agreed to subsidize the museum's $12 million annual budget.

Basque authorities and Bilbao's residents seem to have embraced the project with enthusiasm. "I walk down the street here, and people grab my hand to thank me," said Thomas Krens, director of the Guggenheim Foundation.

Architecture and art experts who visited Mr. Gehry's building during its construction as well as in two weeks of previews this month have almost unanimously acclaimed it, above all its soaring atrium, its "tumbling boxes" profile and its 430-foot-long (130-meter-long) "ship" gallery.

The opening exhibition, "The Guggenheim Museums and the Art of this Century," features about 300 works from the Guggenheim's 10,000-piece collection and around 50 works newly acquired by the Guggenheim Bilbao.



AMERICAN TOPICS

TRAVEL UPDATE

American Airlines Enters Agreement With Asiana

NEW YORK (AFP) — American Airlines and Asiana Airlines in South Korea have entered into a joint venture that includes code-sharing and the integration of frequent-flyer programs, American Airlines said.

Under the agreement, American would place its AA designator code on all of Asiana's flights between the United States and Seoul. Frequent flyers with either airline would be able to transfer credit points to their respective bonus clubs. The joint venture, which still requires government approval, would be effective Nov. 20.

Typhoons Churn Pacific

MANILA (AP) — Two powerful typhoons churned across the Pacific on Sunday, one nearing the Philippines and the other heading toward Japan after ravaging the Northern Mariana Islands.

A typhoon, designated Ivan, packing winds of up to 215 kilometers (133 miles) per hour, was 150 kilometers (90 miles) east of the northern Philippine province of Cagayan and expected to hit land late Sunday or early Monday morning, forecasters said. They warned all types of vessels to avoid the area and advised people in coastal villagers in northern regions to move to higher ground to escape possible flooding.

Another typhoon, designated Joan, with maximum winds of 198 kilometers per hour, was 800 kilometers southwest of Iwo Jima, one of Japan's southernmost islands, on Sunday.

Fire Sweeps Lisbon Metro

LISBON (Reuters) — At least one person was killed when a fire swept through a tunnel of the Lisbon underground railway system Sunday, paralyzing the network, firemen said.

Firemen said they had found the body of a night watchman and feared that another metro employee may also have died. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

Authorities in western Kenya have banned feasting at funerals, ordered food stalls closed, and outlawed the sale of smoked fish in an effort to contain a cholera epidemic, newspapers reported. The disease is estimated to have killed more than 200 people in the past two months in the Kisumu and Kakamega districts. *(AFP)*

Iran passed a law Sunday making it obligatory to wear seat belts in cars and safety helmets on motorcycles, according to parliamentary officials. *(AFP)*

70 Die in Sierra Leone as Truck Overturns

Reuters

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — At least 70 people fleeing air raids by West African forces in the Sierra Leone capital died when the tractor-trailer truck in which they were traveling overturned near Freetown, the police said Sunday.

Relatives of the dead besieged Connaught Hospital in Freetown, where the dead and 22 injured were brought from the crash Saturday night near York, 40 kilometers east of the capital.

The police said the driver lost control of the truck, which was traveling to the Northern Region, because of a flat tire.

Some of the dead and injured included children, the police said. The truck was carrying bags of rice as well as the passengers.

Aid workers said at least 10,000 people had fled Freetown since Nigerian jets from a regional force confronting coup leaders in Sierra Leone began bombing targets in the city.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America Sunny and hot over much of the West Tuesday to Thursday, especially southern California. Southern and western Texas will have soaking rains. Turning cold across the Midwest and the Great Lakes region; it may snow in northern Michigan. Breezy and cooler in the East.

Europe Mild in southern England Tuesday; rain Wednesday, then colder Thursday. Soaking rains will spread from northern Spain and southern France Tuesday to northern Italy by Thursday. Cold with snow in Scandinavia and western Russia, but mild across most of France and Spain.

Asia Windy and chilly in Beijing Tuesday, but milder with rain by Thursday. Seoul and Tokyo will be pleasant with some sunshine, but it may shower in Seoul Thursday. Typhoon Ivan may cause heavy rain over Taiwan and Okinawa. Southeastern China will have showers and areas of soaking rain.

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather.

All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	25/77	18/64 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Amsterdam	18/61	8/46 c	13/55	8/46 pc
Ankara	17/62	4/39 sh	17/62	3/37 pc
Athens	19/66	12/53 c	21/70	13/55 pc
Barcelona	23/73	18/64 c	26/79	19/66 pc
Belgrade	18/64	9/48 pc	16/61	3/37 pc
Berlin	12/53	2/35 pc	9/43	0/32 s
Brussels	19/64	9/48 sh	15/59	8/46 pc
Budapest	17/62	9/48 pc	16/61	8/46 pc
Copenhagen	6/43	-3/29 s	3/37	0/32 s
Costa Del Sol	28/82	18/64 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Dublin	17/62	12/53 r	18/64	13/55 sh
Edinburgh	10/50	5/41 pc	14/57	8/46 pc
Florence	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Frankfurt	13/55	1/34 c	5/41	-2/29 s
Geneva	17/62	9/48 c	17/62	8/43 pc
Helsinki	0/32	-11/13 c	-5/24	-9/16 s
Istanbul	16/61	11/52 sh	17/62	11/52 pc
Kiev	13/55	4/39 pc	8/43	-8/18 pc
Las Palmas	27/80	22/71 pc	29/82	22/71 pc
Lisbon	24/75	19/66 c	24/75	19/66 pc
London	18/64	12/53 r	18/64	11/52 sh
Madrid	22/71	15/59 c	27/80	16/59 s
Mallorca	26/79	18/64 c	29/84	18/64 pc
Milan	21/70	13/55 pc	19/66	12/53 s
Moscow	8/46	1/34 c	3/37	-7/20 pc
Munich	15/59	8/46 c	14/57	6/43 pc
Nice	22/71	18/64 sh	24/75	17/62 pc
Oslo	1/34	-6/22 pc	2/35	-1/31 s
Paris	17/62	11/52 sh	17/62	10/50 sh
Prague	15/59	4/39 c	11/52	3/37 pc
Reykjavik	7/44	6/43 pc	13/55	9/48 s
Riga	7/44	-5/24 c	-3/27	-8/18 pc
Rome	23/73	14/57 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
St. Petersburg	6/43	-4/25 c	-3/27	-8/18 pc
Stockholm	-1/31	-9/16 pc	-3/27	-6/22 s
Strasbourg	17/62	13/55 sh	17/62	11/52 sh
Tallinn	3/37	-4/25 c	2/27	-8/18 pc
Tbilisi	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 s
Venice	21/70	12/53 s	18/66	12/53 pc
Vienna	16/61	8/43 c	8/46	1/34 s
Warsaw	12/53	-3/27 c	0/32	-5/18 s
Zurich	17/62	12/53 sh	16/61	10/50 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/100	21/70 s	33/91	19/66 pc
Beirut	28/77	20/68 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Cairo	26/79	14/57 s	26/79	13/55 pc
Damascus	29/82	11/52 c	25/77	11/52 pc
Jerusalem	23/71	12/53 pc	23/71	11/52 pc
Luxor	32/89	17/62 pc	32/89	15/59 pc
Riyadh	33/91	19/66 s	31/88	18/64 pc

Africa

Algiers	30/86	19/66 s	31/88	19/66 s
Cape Town	20/68	14/57 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Casablanca	28/84	18/64 s	26/79	18/64 pc
Harare	24/75	6/43 s	21/70	7/44 s
Lagos	29/84	22/71 pc	29/82	22/71 pc
Nairobi	27/80	14/57 c	26/82	14/57 pc
Tunis	26/79	15/59 s	29/79	16/61 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	21/70	7/44 s	17/62	6/43 s
Bali	31/88	21/70 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Beijing	23/73	11/52 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Bombay	31/88	21/70 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Calcutta	28/82	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Chiang Mai	30/86	21/70 c	30/86	21/70 pc
Colombo	29/82	23/73 c	29/82	23/71 pc
Hanoi	29/84	23/73 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Ho Chi Minh	31/88	23/73 sh	31/88	23/73 pc
Hong Kong	27/80	22/71 pc	27/80	23/73 pc
Islamabad	29/84	14/57 pc	28/82	12/53 r
Jakarta	30/86	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Karachi	33/91	19/66 s	30/86	17/62 pc
K. Lumpur	31/88	22/71 c	31/88	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	29/84	23/73 r	29/84	23/73 pc
Manila	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 sh
New Delhi	29/84	13/55 r	29/84	12/53 sh
Phnom Penh	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 pc
Phuket	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Rangoon	29/84	23/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Seoul	22/71	10/50 s	23/73	11/52 pc
Shanghai	26/79	16/61 pc	23/73	18/61 pc
Singapore	29/84	23/71 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Taipei	28/79	21/70 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Tokyo	22/71	19/66 s	24/75	20/68 pc
Vientiane	29/84	20/68 pc	29/84	21/70 pc

North America

Anchorage	6/43	1/34 sn	6/43	-2/29 r
Atlanta	23/73	11/52 s	19/66	6/43 pc
Boston	14/57	7/44 c	15/59	4/39 pc
Chicago	13/55	1/34 pc	8/46	0/32 sh
Dallas	27/80	14/57 pc	21/70	6/43 pc
Denver	14/57	1/34 c	14/57	1/34 sh
Detroit	13/55	2/35 pc	11/52	-5/24 sf
Honolulu	29/84	21/70 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Houston	29/84	16/61 s	29/84	9/48 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	11/52 s	25/77	9/48 sh
Miami	29/82	19/66 s	27/80	21/70 pc
Minneapolis	8/46	-3/27 pc	-1/31	-10/15 pc
Montreal	14/57	4/39 pc	12/53	1/34 c
Nassau	27/80	20/68 s	29/82	21/70 pc
New York	17/62	9/48 s	18/64	6/43 pc
Orlando	29/79	18/59 s	27/80	18/61 pc
Phoenix	31/88	16/61 s	29/82	13/55 sh
San Fran.	21/70	10/50 s	19/66	10/50 sh
Seattle	18/64	7/44 s	19/66	10/50 pc
Toronto	12/53	-2/29 pc	11/52	-3/27 pc
Vancouver	15/59	7/44 s	17/62	9/46 pc
Washington	21/70	8/46 s	17/62	5/41 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	20/68	10/50 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Caracas	28/84	21/70 pc	28/84	21/70 pc
Lima	22/71	18/64 sh	22/73	18/64 pc
Mexico City	21/70	11/52 pc	22/71	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	20/68 pc	26/79	20/68 pc
Santiago	21/70	7/44 s	21/70	6/43 pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	11/52 pc	16/61	8/46 r
Sydney	18/61	9/48 pc	19/66	13/55 s

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This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya, Virgin Islands.
TUESDAY: Burundi, Honduras, Somalia.
WEDNESDAY: Somalia.
THURSDAY: Hungary, Israel, Thailand.
FRIDAY: Zambia.
SATURDAY: Grenada, Kazakstan, Taiwan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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THE AMERICAS

Trail of Chinese Influence in U.S. Politics Grows Cold

By James Risen and Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The federal investigation into a suspected Chinese scheme to buy influence in the American political system has become stalemated by the inability of U.S. investigators to track a complex trail of funds moving from the Beijing government into the United States, according to officials familiar with the inquiry.

The money trail has gone cold, U.S. officials say, with what they believe to be an elaborate money-laundering effort that makes it very difficult for the FBI and other federal agencies to gather sufficient evidence to build a successful criminal case.

The possible Chinese influence-buying effort has emerged as the most explosive element of the sprawling campaign finance controversy, raising the specter of a major foreign power using political agents and illegal money to affect American foreign policy.

The FBI was initially tipped off to the suspected plan as early as 1995, through communications between the Chinese Embassy in Washington and Beijing that were intercepted by the National Security Agency, the U.S. government's supersecret code-breaking and eavesdropping service. Communications from the Chinese consulate in Los Angeles were intercepted by the agency.

The intercepts showed that Beijing, angered by the Clinton administration's decision in 1995 to grant a visa to President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to visit the United States, began a covert operation to counter what Chinese officials believed was Taiwan's inordinate political influence in the United States, investigators have said.

Senior Chinese officials have repeatedly denied that they made any efforts to direct money illegally into U.S. political campaigns or to influence political events improperly by other means.

But based on what they heard in the intercepts, U.S. officials say Beijing decided to funnel at least $2 million into congressional races and other political campaigns in 1996, while also ordering Chinese consular officials to develop new ties to young, local politicians around the country who might become important national figures.

In response, the FBI warned six members of Congress about the alleged Chinese operation in the spring of 1996. A team of three FBI special agents told the lawmakers that they had been singled out by the Chinese government for political contributions.

The FBI also notified the National Security Council at the White House, although National Security Council officials considered the warning to be so vague that they did not pass it on to more senior White House aides or President Bill Clinton until after the fund-raising affair broke in the media.

The intercepted communications helped federal investigators identify at least one suspected Chinese political agent — Ted Sioeng, an Indonesian entrepreneur who was an executive with a Chinese-language newspaper in Southern California.

Yet, despite the evidence generated by the intercepts and other sources, U.S. officials say they have been frustrated by what they describe as elaborate money-laundering techniques used to cloak the sources of the funds flowing to U.S. recipients.

Federal investigators have made some progress. In a number of cases, suspicious money transfers have been traced from government-controlled banks or companies in China to U.S. accounts.

For example, federal investigators have raised questions about $1 million they have traced to an account held by the Chinese Embassy at the Bank of New York. And a number of contributions have flowed to U.S. political organizations through straw donors that investigators suspect originated in China. But investigators have been unable to make definitive links.

The missing links have hampered the FBI's efforts to corroborate the leads generated by the intercepted Chinese communications.

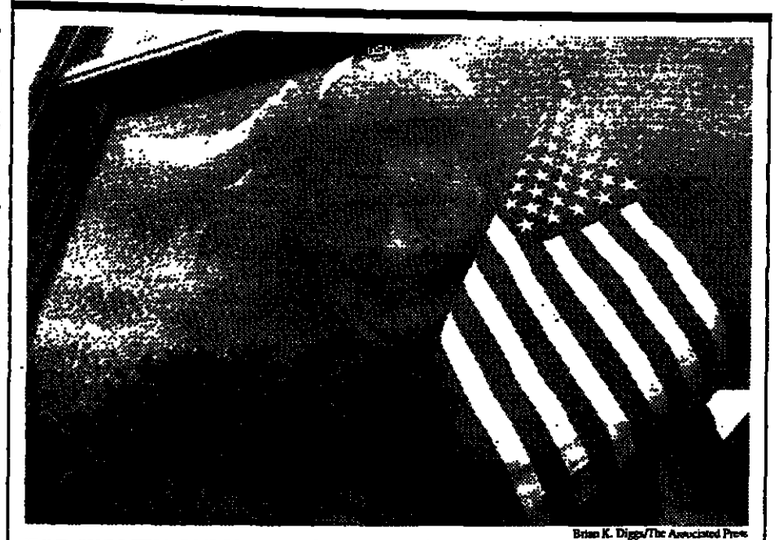
So even though U.S. intelligence and law enforcement officials privately have briefed Congress on some evidence developed in the probe, the Justice Department has yet to gather enough to make a successful case.

"You haven't seen any indictments yet, have you?" a senior U.S. government official asked rhetorically. "We have been unable to connect the dots, and there is a reason for that. Their money laundering was very advanced. A lot of very sophisticated techniques were used to conceal the flows of money into this country."

With the investigation now running into a brick wall, frustrated federal officials are trying to analyze the way the money trail might have been concealed.

That has led to finger-pointing throughout Washington, with Congress raising questions about whether U.S. intelligence and law enforcement officials provided training in American money-laundering-detection techniques to Chinese officials — training that was then turned against the United States.

Congressional investigators initially believed that the FBI had provided training in money-laundering techniques to Chinese intelligence. But the FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, recently told Congress that "another agency" of the federal government was involved.



Brian K. Diggs/The Associated Press

FOR WOMEN ONLY — A World War II navy veteran waving as she left a dedication ceremony at the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia for a monument paying tribute to women who had served in the armed forces.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Dicey Solution for Gridlock: Pricey Passes for the Fast Lane

In Minneapolis, solo motorists will soon be able to buy their way out of traffic jams and into the fast lane.

Starting in December, solo commuters will be allowed to buy a pass for $75 a month to cruise in the freer-flowing car pool and bus lanes along 13 miles (20 kilometers) of one of the area's most congested highways, Interstate Highway 394. But this so-called congestion pricing experiment, part of a federal pilot program also being tried in some other states, has already triggered warning signs of driver rage among the area's normally complacent commuters.

Many drivers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area see it as yet another example of the masses being left at the curb to watch as the wealthy crowd speeds by, reported The Chicago Tribune.

"It certainly smacks of that," said John Holahan, a district court judge who car pools with two court clerks. "I don't think the average citizen who pays more than $100 a month to park downtown can afford to pay another $75 a month to use the car-pool lane."

State and federal transportation officials say the experiment aims to reduce gridlock, increase freeway capacity and improve safety, while bringing in extra revenue.

Elsewhere, congestion pricing has been attacked as the corruption of one of the few truly democratic places remaining in American culture — the open road, where rich and poor drive side-by-side. Tom Hayden, a California state senator, lamented the creation of "Lexus lanes" for the rich.

But transportation officials say something has to be done. By the year 2005, they estimate Americans will spend 7 billion hours a year in traffic jams, five times the number wasted on roads in 1985.

Short Take

Congestion is not really the most pressing problem in Jefferson County, Florida, a quiet Gulf Coast area. People there say five cars equals a traffic jam. There was talk of putting in a stoplight, after a series of accidents outside a grocery story. But county officials stood their ground. "There are people here who take pride in the fact that we have no traffic lights," said Lazaro Aleman, editor of the twice-weekly Monticello News. "They think that if you put a traffic light in, there goes the whole community."

Brian Knowlton

Lobbying Down Reform Bill

Disparate Groups Weigh In on Campaign Finance

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Many people may think that the debate over how political campaigns are financed is simply an inside-the-Beltway battle between a Republican-controlled Congress and a Democrat in the White House.

In fact, a diverse array of civic, religious, business and labor groups — including the American Heart Association, the Gray Panthers and the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association — are actively engaged in the often-arcane debate over unregulated "soft money," issue advertisements and political action committees.

Interest groups have had a pivotal effect on the changing shape and content of the bill to overhaul campaign finance, sponsored by Senators John McCain, Republican of Arizona, and Russ Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin.

For example, the senators' original bill offered 30 minutes of free television time to candidates who voluntarily agreed to limit their spending. But when the major television networks howled in protest and brought their considerable influence to bear, Mr. McCain dropped that idea.

Then when groups like the National Education Association and the International Association of Fire Fighters protested the bill's ban on political action committees, the senators eliminated that provision, too.

The bill has been pared to its essential components: banning unregulated soft-money contributions to national political parties and categorizing advertisements that advocate issues and those that champion candidates.

Nevertheless, the measure has been on life support after Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, the majority leader, blocked any up-or-down votes on it, probably for the rest of the year.

That dozens of disparate groups have joined coalitions on both sides of the issue, however, suggests that the procedural votes the Senate held this month are unlikely to be the last word.

To be sure, the brunt of the special-interest lobbying has fallen to a handful of groups. Common Cause, a public-interest group, has led the forces for change, while an unlikely coalition, including the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Rifle Association, has aligned itself with legislators fighting the bill.

Both sides say their goal is to make it easier for more Americans to get involved in the political process, increase the amount of information available and have more competitive races.

But one side's efforts to curtail Washington's chase for campaign dollars represent a threat to the other side's ability to spend as much money as it wants to exercise its right to political free speech.

"We can't make certain voices speak louder and certain voices speak softer," said Laura Murphy, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union. "Voters should not be treated as dimwits. Just because some group can flood the airwaves with its message doesn't mean the voters can't see through that."

In many cases, groups that back the bill say it would put their members on more of an equal footing with wealthier contributors.

POLITICAL NOTES

Gore Denounced Over 'Ellen'

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore has been denounced by conservative groups for praising the television show "Ellen" for promoting a more open attitude toward gay people.

The conservatives accused Mr. Gore of pandering to Hollywood and its legions of Democratic donors. But his remarks to an entertainment industry group Thursday were widely praised by gay organizations and underscored the efforts the vice president has made in recent months to cultivate an increasingly important Democratic constituency.

In his speech to the Hollywood Radio and Television Society, Mr. Gore said that "when the character Ellen 'came out,' millions of Americans were forced to look at sexual orientation in a more open light."

The ABC comedy has been the subject of controversy since the episode last spring in which the main character announced she is gay. The show's star, Ellen DeGeneres, also announced that she is a lesbian. *(WP)*

Clinton Financing: The Videos

WASHINGTON — In one scene, President Bill Clinton is delivering a blunt attack on the Whitewater prosecutor, Kenneth Starr, complaining that his investigation is reaching beyond its proper scope. In another scene, the president is describing how Democratic Party-financed issue ads are elevating his standing in the polls. Another clip shows him chumming up to the Macao real estate tycoon suspected of bankrolling improper foreign contributions that the Democratic Party later had to return.

So far, at least, there appears to be no single bombshell, no single outrage among the reels of videotapes released by the White House and made available to reporters. But from the collection of coffee klatsches and political soirees captured in 90 hours of fund-raising footage, a picture emerges of a president exceptionally adept and unabashedly candid about his pursuit of big-money donors.

One video shows the president with Yah Lin (Charlie) Trie, the Little Rock restaurateur who became a fund-raising globetrotter and is now being investigated by the FBI, and his Macao partner, Ng Lap Seng. Mr. Clinton has his arm around Mr. Ng. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Jimmy Carter, in Atlanta over the weekend at a 20-year reunion of his White House, joking about being called the nation's "greatest ex-president": "I kind of like to set aside the term 'ex' in brackets." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

- **The premiums that most Americans pay for health insurance** are poised to rise 5 percent next year after four years of near stability, industry groups reported. *(NYT)*
- **At least 26 states have adopted laws regulating the use of genetic test results** by insurers and employers, the National Conference of State Legislatures said. *(NYT)*
- **Ultralight planes led four whooping cranes** into New Mexico, near the end of an 800-mile journey from Idaho to teach the endangered birds how to migrate. *(AP)*

Comrades Bury Che Guevara in Style

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, Cuba — After 30 years of mystery and intrigue, the remains of Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the doctor-turned-guerrilla who inspired a generation of would-be revolutionaries around the world, have been laid to rest in this elegantly faded provincial capital where he achieved the military victory that first established his reputation.

As his comrade-in-arms Fidel Castro looked on, the coffin containing the skeleton of the "heroic warrior" was interred in a mausoleum at the base of a giant statue of Guevara, rifle in hand.

In an uncharacteristically brief, 15-minute speech, President Castro praised the Argentine-born guerrilla, who was 39 when Bolivian soldiers captured and executed him, as "the paradigm of the revolutionary" who "is everywhere there is a just cause to defend."

Since his death, Guevara has become an international symbol, both to fellow leftists who tried, almost always without success, to apply his theories of guerrilla warfare, and more recently to marketers, who have stuck his now-familiar image on such products as watches, skis, shirts and CDs.

Mr. Castro, 71, dressed in fatigues and looking somber and gray, argued in favor of Guevara's continued political relevance.

"Che is fighting and winning more battles than ever," he said to a large crowd that included Guevara's widow, Aleida March, and children.

"Thank you, Che, for your history, your life and your example. Thank you for coming to reinforce us in the difficult struggle in which we are engaged today to preserve the ideas for which you fought so hard."

The 90-minute ceremony Friday capped seven days of official mourning that began immediately after the close of a Communist Party congress at which Guevara was repeatedly cited as an example of sacrifice and discipline.

Last week, Cuban television broadcast interviews with his friends and associates, and songs praising his revolutionary qualities blared continuously from radios and outdoor loudspeakers.

Many of the commemorations had a quasi-religious character, attesting to the ideological use to which Guevara's image has been put by his former comrades.

One song played over and over praises "San Ernesto de la Higuera," referring to the Bolivian town where the guerrilla leader was killed on Oct. 9, 1967, and a popular T-shirt being worn here implored, "Che: May your example descend on my city."

Santa Clara, a provincial capital in central Cuba, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Havana, was chosen as the final interment site because it is the place Guevara scored a decisive victory in the struggle against the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista.

His capture of an armored train loaded with weapons here on Dec. 29, 1958, was followed within days by the triumphant entry into the Cuban capital of Mr. Castro and his rebel army.

By the mid-1960s, Guevara had tired of his responsibilities here and set out to foment revolution elsewhere in the Third World.

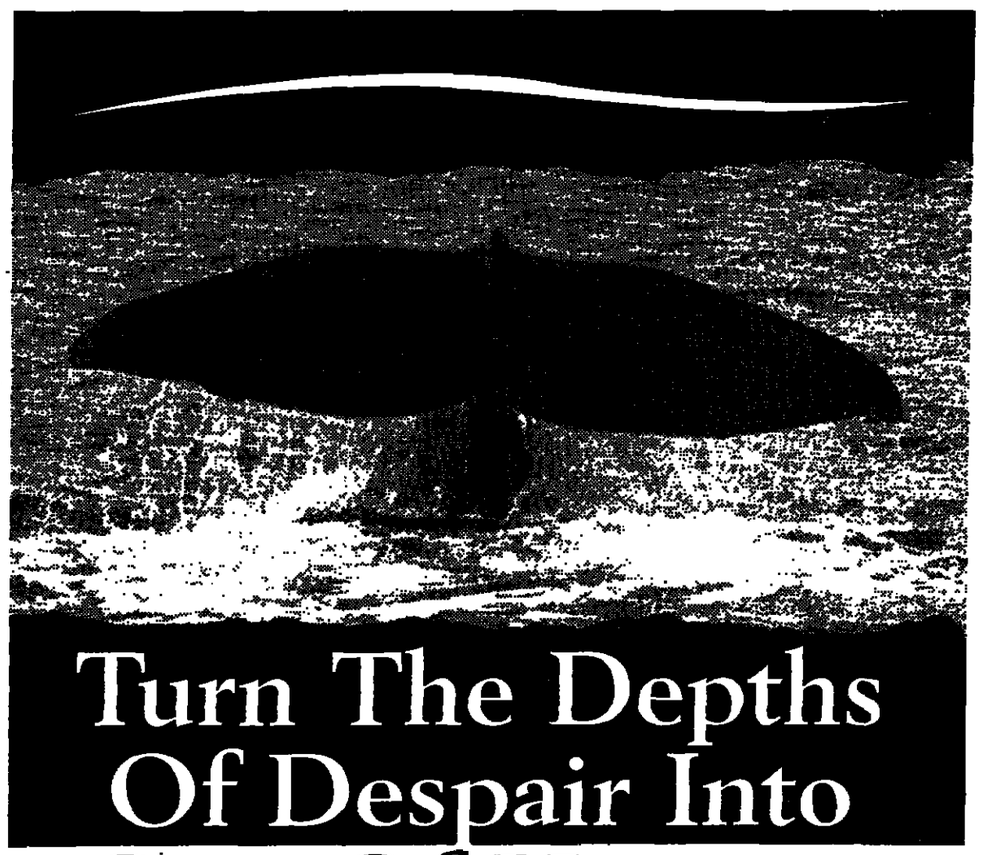
A first attempt in the Congo failed spectacularly after less than a year, and a second effort in Bolivia, intended to set off uprisings throughout South America, ended with the liquidation of his small band of supporters and Guevara's capture.

His burial site, at the edge of an airstrip outside the town of Vallegrande, was kept secret so that it would not become a leftist pilgrimage.

And for years there was speculation that the revolutionary's body had been cremated and his ashes scattered.

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Turn The Depths
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Seas Of Hope....
More than 1000 whales will be killed in the next 12 months.
This week, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets in Monaco to debate the future of the world's remaining whales.
Eleven years after the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling, Norway and Japan are still bending the rules to catch an ever-increasing number of whales. The IWC is increasingly sidelined as the whalers decide themselves how many whales to kill.
Japan is catching over 500 whales in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary and the North Pacific for so-called "scientific" purposes and Norway exempted itself from the moratorium decision to catch whales in the North Atlantic.
Twenty-three nations voted for the Southern Ocean sanctuary. Only Japan voted against and only Japan is defying the wishes of the nations of the world by whaling there. Norway should respect the wishes of its neighbours within the European Union who stopped whaling long ago.
Only decisive action from the non-whaling countries will make a difference.
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ASIA/PACIFIC

A Rare Look at North Korea Reveals Ubiquitous Signs of Collapse

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HAMHUNG, North Korea — A visit to this remote and desolate city near North Korea's eastern coast provides a rare glimpse of the country's nearly total economic collapse. The crisis is over food — or the lack of it — but the country's problems run much deeper, to the core of a communist system that has simply ceased to function.

You can start at Hamhung's local hospital, a dilapidated, cavernous 1,000-bed facility without lights, where the stench of urine fills the dark corridors and patients recovering from surgery writhe in pain on dirty sheets in unheated rooms. There are no antibiotics, no intravenous drips and no stretchers, so workers carry patients on their backs. There were only 250 patients during a recent visit; few sick people bother coming, since the hospital has no food and no medicine.

"We have a shortage of anesthesia, so the patients have to go through pain during surgery," said the deputy director of the hospital, Lee Huyn Myung, pointing to a man gripping his mattress after a colon operation. Most of the patients have rectal, stomach or liver problems, the result of slow starvation, he said. Almost all are malnourished.

From the hospital, you can travel past gray cement buildings that look half-finished or simply abandoned, past lots strewed with broken-down Soviet-era trucks that cannot be started because there are no spare parts. Then drive down narrow, winding mud roads until you reach the Hamhung orphanage and talk to its director, Choi Kwang Oak.

The orphanage is divided into several small rooms, with playpens for the smallest infants. Almost all the children are malnourished, with browning hair, bald patches on their scalps and sores on their heads and faces. The most severely malnourished are listless and unresponsive.

There are 198 children under the age of 4 at the orphanage, and about 20 percent are expected to die because they arrived too late to be helped. About 70 percent of the children here were orphaned when their parents died of malnutrition or disease, Miss Choi said. The other 30 percent simply were abandoned and left for dead by parents too poor and too hungry to feed them.

"Some parents just put them outside on the street and leave them to nature," she said. "Sometimes people pick them up and bring them here." And otherwise? "They just die."

The orphanage is surrounded by high hills covered with graves and stone markers. It is an old burial ground, she said. But there are many new graves.

Elsewhere, the scenes of deprivation and hardship are omnipresent. There is a massive 1950s hotel in the town, but it is cold and apparently empty. Since power is rationed, the electricity has been turned off.

There are factories here, but they stand idle. No smoke comes from the chimneys; there is no activity inside the gates. Outside, people mill around, apparently with little to do. Nearly everyone here — hospital workers, hotel employees, even the official government guides — talked openly about the fuel shortage and lack of electricity.

Not even the capital, Pyongyang, about 200 kilometers (120 miles) to the southwest, is immune from the hardship, even though it has long been maintained as a showcase city for outsiders to witness the apparent success of the country's socialist system. Diplomats and aid workers say some parts of the city have been without water for days. Electricity is strictly rationed, and floodlights are turned off at some of the towering monuments early in the evenings. By 10 P.M., the city is plunged into darkness, with no street lights on and no lights visible from high-rise apartment buildings.

What you also see are bicycles. Visitors to North Korea before the famine marveled at the lack of bicycles on the streets, even as people walked for miles or waited endlessly for buses. Bicycles were officially discouraged, since they promoted individualism and could allow people to move more freely. But now that fuel imports from the former Soviet Union have stopped, and with North Korea lacking hard currency to buy what it needs on the world market, many people use bicycles.

Last week, Representative Tony Hall, Democrat of Ohio, and another visitor were permitted an unusual look behind the regime's wall of secrecy, traveling into areas rarely seen by outsiders.

In addition to Hamhung, there was a three-and-a-half-hour trip north from Pyongyang on the country's main north-south highway into the rugged mountains of Chagang Province.

From a helicopter, the extent of the drought damage was apparent — dry brown earth in many areas, as well as dried-up riverbeds and hills that had been cleared of all trees. Years of overuse of petroleum-based fertilizers have destroyed much of the arable land, experts say, and hills have been stripped of their topsoil because farmers use it to cover paddy fields, causing increased flooding in the plain.

On the ground, the damage becomes more evident. Buildings look abandoned or unfinished; sprawling factories have fallen into disuse and concrete buildings are missing large sections.

What emerged from the three-day trip, conducted mostly in the presence of government escorts, was a snapshot of a country in economic free fall and a surprising willingness on the part of the authorities to allow outsiders to see even the worst of the crisis — like the hospital in Hamhung.

"What you saw is pretty widespread," said O. Omawale, the special representative in North Korea for the United Nations Children's Fund.

North Korea's predicament largely has been portrayed as a massive food shortage brought on by twin natural disasters — destructive floods last year followed by this year's drought and record-high summer temperatures. But what became apparent on the trip was that the food crisis is just part of an overall breakdown of the country's state-controlled and centrally planned system. It has been a long and painfully slow descent that began with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the loss of invaluable subsidies, petroleum and a principal export market.

Relief workers in Pyongyang say the food crisis, reaching famine proportions in some areas of the remote and mountainous north-central provinces, is just one more sign of a total systemic collapse. "It's a large economic crisis, but it's not being addressed," said Christian Lemaire, resident representative of the UN Development Program.

The government does not seem to have a strategy for what to do to stop the free fall.

One of the world's last Marxist states, North Korea in many ways resembles a theocracy more than a doctrinaire socialist state, with the country's late founder and revered "Great Leader," Kim Il Sung, as its high priest. His portrait still hangs everywhere — even over the hospital in Hamhung — and the north-south highway is lined with billboards extolling his exploits.

Mr. Kim's guiding philosophy — *juche* or self-reliance — propelled the country to industrialize in the 1950s and '60s. But it also has made it difficult for North Korea's secretive rulers to admit to outsiders the extent of the crisis and to ask for help.

On Oct. 8, three years after the death of Kim Il Sung, his son, Kim Jong Il, officially took over leadership of the ruling Korean Workers' Party.

Now, some analysts are wondering whether the son might be willing to break from some of the country's socialist practices and adopt the kind of reforms needed for the country to survive.

Some relief workers here claim to see some early, tentative signs of an opening. They say there are now six foreign relief agencies in Pyongyang and the outlying provinces; a year ago there were none.

John Prout, deputy director of the World Food Program in North Korea, said his group had been to 110 of the country's 209 counties.

At the same time, farmers in the hard-hit northern provinces, particularly near the Chinese border, have been told to fend for themselves, allowing them to trade privately with China. With help from the UN Development Program, there have been a few scattered experiments with "micro-credit," providing money to individual households to buy chickens or goats and allowing them to sell the eggs or milk on the open market.

Some North Korean farmers are said to be "double-cropping," or planting twice each year — a practice long forbidden by Kim Il Sung. And some North Korea analysts in the United States report that massive collective farms have been reduced in size.

Malaysians Rally Around Mahathir

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Amid prospects of rising prices and slower economic growth, Malaysians have taken to the streets. But far from demanding a change in government, these demonstrators are proclaiming their support for their prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad.

The demonstrations are relatively small, usually from several hundred to a few thousand people, but the message is clear: "Dr. Mahathir will be with us until kingdom come," said Kirpal Singh, who helped organize a show of support Sunday on behalf of the country's Sikhs.

"We strongly support him, and we don't question his leadership at all," Mr. Singh said.

For three days last week, 30,000 bank employees sported large badges emblazoned with messages of support for the prime minister.

Mr. Mahathir also is greeted almost daily by supporters carrying placards saying "Do Not Fear the West, Mahathir" and "Continue Being the Third World Hero, Mahathir."

At a rally over the weekend, more than 10,000 supporters showed up for an event that Mr. Mahathir, who is ill with the flu, did not attend.

At the Sikh rally Sunday, Mr. Singh sat in a dining hall that is part of the group's community center in Kuala Lumpur. Next to him were fellow organizers of the rally — all of whom said they traveled abroad regularly and owned shares in Malaysian companies. The fall in the value of Malaysia's currency, the ringgit, means foreign travel is about 30 percent more expensive than it was three months ago, and the value of blue-chip stocks has plummeted around 40 percent since the beginning of the year.

But Mr. Singh is far from despondent or angry. "The ringgit is down, but we are not down," he says.

Mr. Mahathir has been attracting worldwide attention, with the leader of this relatively small country of 21 million people featured on the covers and front pages of international newspapers and magazines.

But the prime minister's supporters say the international press has portrayed Mr. Mahathir in a negative light and accuse foreign magazines of meddling in Malaysia's internal affairs.

After 16 years in power, and amid an enduring financial crisis, it might seem normal in a democracy for opposition leaders to demand that Mr. Mahathir, 71, step down. In neighboring Thailand in recent weeks, many newspapers and opposition leaders have called for their prime minister's resignation after months of financial turmoil.

But no influential figure in Malaysia has publicly called for this prime minister's resignation or even hinted that Mr. Mahathir should cede power to his anointed successor, Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister.

Even the opposition leader, Lim Kit Siang, in proposing last week that a vote of confidence be considered in Parliament, emphasized that his Democratic Action Party was not calling for Mr. Mahathir to step down.

Nik Aziz, the chief minister of Kelantan, the only state in Malaysia controlled by an opposition party, also has rejected any such call.

"When our country is in crisis, we must unite," he said.

Any suggestions that Mr. Mahathir should step down have come mostly from the international press. Time magazine a few weeks ago published a flattering portrait of Mr. Anwar and said on the cover of its regional edition: "Malaysia's No. 2 is the star of a rising generation of leaders, but will Mahathir give him a chance?"

Both the Time article and other recent comments in foreign publications raised a stir in Malaysia, prompting Mr. Mahathir to weigh in.

"If you want to throw out this leader just because a certain magazine says this leader is no good, there goes democracy," he said. "The truth is, it has never crossed my mind to resign."

Newspapers print letters from readers supporting the prime minister. One recent letter to the New Straits Times was titled "Reflections on a Man of Rare Courage."

"Malaysian culture, that of the Malays in particular, does not allow us to forsake a person when he is down," the letter said. "We rally around and help him to get up — especially a person of Dr. Mahathir's stature who has done so much for Malaysia and its people."



Mike Fiala/The Associated Press

BATTLE CRY — Two soldiers practicing kung fu Sunday in Beijing.

TRADE: *Feud Over Ports Revives Confrontational Tone for U.S. and Japan*

Continued from Page 1

with a fair amount of frequency."

That does not bode well for relations between Washington and Tokyo in coming months because, after about two years of relative calm on the trade front, conditions appear ripe for renewed frictions.

Japan's exports of autos and other products have been soaring, partly because of the strength of the dollar against the yen, which makes Japanese goods more competitive.

At the same time, its sluggish economy has caused Japanese purchases of foreign goods to slow.

U.S. trade negotiators prefer to wield sanction threats sparingly lest they arouse undue resentment, and White House officials acknowledge that they were taken aback Thursday when the Maritime Commission invoked something akin to the nuclear option over one of the less significant bones of contention between the two sides.

The commission maintained that it had been sorely provoked, because although it had levied $4 million in fines on three Japanese shipping companies in retaliation for Japan's restrictive port practices, the firms had failed to pay by the Wednesday deadline.

Other figures in the dispute noted that the Japanese companies had offered to pay the fines into an escrow fund that the commission would control, so perhaps the commission was grandstanding to protect itself against congressional initiatives to abolish it.

Whatever the commission's motivation, a senior U.S. official said, "we've seen again that it took the prospect of having to pay the fines, and eventually the prospect of something even more dramatic, to really get the people in Tokyo focused and willing to resolve this."

"We had a very strong case in this instance," the official added. "The Japanese government knew it, and the Japanese carriers themselves thought so. And other countries, notably the Europeans, were supportive."

In cases where Japan considers the United States to be off base, it has become increasingly willing to stand up to U.S. bluster.

A prime example was the dispute over auto trade in 1995.

Tokyo, faced with the threat of huge U.S. tariffs on Japanese luxury cars, refused to yield to many of Washington's demands for increasing Japanese purchases of American autos and auto parts.

The demands were widely criticized as being tantamount to government-mandated import targets. The two sides ended up papering over their differences.

In the shipping dispute, by contrast, Tokyo was hard pressed to defend the monopoly over its ports held by the Japan Harbor Transport Association, a group of stevedore companies with reputed organized crime links. Indeed, Japanese negotiators maintained that their concessions Friday were driven by a growing internal consensus in favor of drastic change at the ports.

"I think there's been a misperception all the way through that sanctions are the driving force for reform in Japanese ports," said Koji Tsuruoka, a Foreign Ministry official responsible for U.S.-Japan economic issues.

"This couldn't have happened if there was no support overall for deregulation, which is now one of the major objectives of the Japanese government," he said.

Noting that Japanese shipping companies share the same complaints about Japan's extraordinarily expensive ports that U.S. companies do, Mr. Tsuruoka said the agreement Friday to open the ports to competition resulted from the Japanese and U.S. companies joining forces on a government-led council that has forced the Harbor Transport Association to yield on many important issues in recent months.

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BRIEFLY

100 Tamil Rebels Killed at Sea

COLOMBO — At least 100 Tamil Tiger rebels and two Sri Lankan Navy personnel were believed killed in a five-hour sea battle off the country's eastern coast, navy officials said Sunday.

A statement from the Defense Ministry said seven rebel boats were sunk in a battle that began late Saturday after a fleet of naval vessels confronted three groups of rebel boats carrying large numbers of Tamil Tiger guerrillas from the city of Pulmoddai.

Naval officials said earlier that a convoy of guerrilla boats had attacked a government craft that was on patrol near Pulmoddai. *(Reuters)*

Japan Aids in Singapore Spill

SINGAPORE — Japan flew in more equipment Sunday to help fight Singapore's worst oil spill as nearly 50 boats tried to clean up 25,000 tons of fuel oil, officials said.

They said Japan had flown in two more skimmers, boats that use booms to collect the oil and pump it into a tank, adding to the four sent by the Petroleum Association of Japan, which joined the clean up operation Saturday.

Some of the oil spilled in the Singapoer Strait after a Wednesday night collision of two tankers has drifted toward Singapore's small southern islands, which are rich in coral. Officials said it was too early to assess any damage to the environment. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Hong Kong's leader, Tung Chee-hwa, left for Europe on Sunday to make a pitch in Brussels and London for more economic cooperation, and to try to find homes for thousands of Vietnamese refugees who are still stranded in the territory. *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

Irish Presidential Election Enlivened by Feud Over Sinn Fein

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The presidential election campaign here has erupted in a national debate over the outlawed Irish Republican Army and its political wing, Sinn Fein.

Most people in the Irish Republic fear and abhor the IRA, which has long waged a guerrilla war to end British rule in Northern Ireland, and are skeptical about Sinn Fein's commitment to an end of the sectarian violence that has killed more than 3,200 people in Northern Ireland since 1969.

The IRA has declared a cease-fire, but the ultimate goal of both organizations remains a united Ireland free of British control, and this is a major issue at the peace talks now under way in Belfast.

Until last week, the presidential campaign had been maundering along toward the Oct. 30 election with five candidates contending for the largely ceremonial post, all professing their dedication to the nation. Of equal interest seemed to be whether Ireland's soccer team would qualify for the World Cup next year.

The four women candidates seemed to be imitating the style of Mary Robinson, who left the job after a seven-year term to become United Nations high commissioner for human rights. They all started wearing the longish jackets and short hair favored by Mrs. Robinson.

Some even sounded like they were using the high-minded phrases of Mrs. Robinson, a former senator and accomplished civil rights lawyer.

Only one of the candidates, Mary McAleese, who is leading in opinion polls, is a college graduate, a law professor at Queens University in Belfast. The Irish Constitution permits any citizen of the island of Ireland — Northern or the Irish Republic — to run.

The one man, Derek Nally, 61, a retired police sergeant who is running as an independent, wore dark suits and white shirts but sparked no fire in what most people felt was a soporific campaign.

Then he found the issue that has brought the campaign to life.

Mr. Nally charged, in effect, that Ms. McAleese, 45, was a closet supporter of the IRA and Sinn Fein.

This is a volatile charge in the Irish Republic, where Sinn Fein receives only 2 percent of the national vote. Mr. Nally's charge was based on a memorandum written by Dymphna Hayes, a Foreign Affairs Department official who had spoken to Ms. McAleese last summer.

It said that Ms. McAleese seemed sympathetic to Sinn Fein, approving of its election gains in Northern Ireland, even before the IRA restored its cease-fire on July 20.

The truce cleared the way for Sinn Fein to enter the broad-based peace talks in Belfast, the first time since Ireland was partitioned 75 years ago that the largely Roman Catholic Sinn Fein has sat at a negotiating table with Protestant unionist leaders, discussing the future of the predominantly Protestant British province of Northern Ireland.

Mr. Nally questioned whether Ms. McAleese was "a proper person" to be president.

"Like me," he said in a statement last week, "most Irish people would never vote for Sinn Fein, peace process or no peace process, because they have been carrying on a murder campaign for 25 years. Mary McAleese seems to work on a different set of moral assumptions."

She responded by saying of the IRA, "I've no time for them in any shape or form."

But she did not deny outright her attitude toward Sinn Fein as represented in the Hayes memo. In recent days she has emphasized that while she is a devout Catholic and her family, which had run a pub in Belfast, had been forced to move south to the Irish Republic by attacks by Protestant paramilitaries, many of her closest friends in Northern Ireland, where she grew up and now lives again, are Protestants, members of parties that want the North to remain British.

In the June election, Sinn Fein won one seat in the 166-member Irish Parliament. In the last three days, the dispute has moved into Parliament, where Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, whose Fianna Fail party nominated Ms. McAleese, has been accused by the opposition of poor judgment in selecting her.

In Kosovo, War by Night

Ethnic Albanian Insurgents Battle the Serbs

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

PREKAZ I EPERM, Serbia — A shadowy ethnic Albanian guerrilla force that overran 11 Serbian police stations last month, in its first large coordinated attack, appears not only flush with newly acquired weapons, but also ready to wage a secessionist war that could plunge this country into a crisis rivaling the long civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Villagers in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo, whose population is more than 90 percent ethnic Albanian, say that when darkness falls, wide tracts of this area now belong to rebels of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

"As soon as it is night," said one farmer who asked to remain unidentified, "this becomes liberated territory."

The rebels, who advocate independence from Serbia and an eventual vote on joining Albania, have been seen coming down from the scrub-covered mountains in the evenings with mules laboring under the weight of new automatic weapons, many smuggled in from Albania.

They now control some dirt roads no longer used by the Serbian police, who only approach these hills by daylight packed safely inside armored personnel carriers.

And, for the first time since the attacks began nearly 18 months ago, the rebels have pushed back the Serbian authorities far enough to carve out remote mountain sanctuaries, which they use as bases for their attacks.

In three days of traveling these hills, dotted with farming villages of whitewashed clay houses with tiled roofs, dirt yards filled with chickens and legions of barefoot children, it was impossible to make contact with the guerrillas.

But their presence was often felt in the nervous answers, sidelong glances and throaty whispers that met inquiries as to where they could be found. And, in one village after another, residents said that the rebel presence was felt at night.

The rise of the guerrilla movement appears to mark a dangerous crumbling of support in Kosovo for the nonviolent civil disobedience campaign led by Ibrahim Rugova since 1989, when the Serbian government revoked the province's autonomous status.

Since then, Kosovo's 2.2 million ethnic Albanians have dodged the draft, refused to pay taxes and boycotted state institutions, including schools and hospitals. A shadow government, whose goal is the restoration of autonomy for Kosovo, has set up its own parallel institutions, although some of them have had to shut down for lack of funds.

The rebel attacks, as well as the recent killings of four Serbian police officers and five civilian officials, came as Western diplomats have reported that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the 650,000 weapons looted in Albania during unrest this year have been smuggled into Kosovo.

The attacks on the 11 police stations also netted the guerrillas a few hundred assault rifles, the diplomats said.

More than 30 people, Albanians and Serbs, have been killed in rebel attacks. The increasing violence has coincided with a challenge by university students in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, to Mr. Rugova's ban on street demonstrations, the first public defiance of his authority.

On Oct. 1, about 3,000 students of the underground Albanian university formed in 1989, who were demanding that Pristina University be returned to ethnic Albanian control, tried to march through the city. They were scattered by baton-wielding Serbian police and 50 people were injured.

The students are planning more marches later this month. The university is now run by Serbs who refuse to hold classes in Albanian, and all of its 18,000 students are Serbs.

"If students are killed in these protests," a Western diplomat said, "it could be enough to ignite a population that has fallen into terrible poverty, is fed up with what has become Serb colonial occupation and has lost faith in its moderate leadership. This is a very delicate moment."

But it is in remote villages that the next round will probably be fought. In these areas there is a striking shortage of young men. Some are working abroad, in Germany or Switzerland, and sending back meager remittances. But others have clearly gone into hiding.



Agence France-Presse

JOURNALIST SPEAKS OUT — Pavel Sheremet, a Moscow television reporter awaiting trial in Belorussia on border-crossing charges, addressing a rally to criticize new curbs on the Belorussian media.

BRIEFLY

Peace Envoy Assails Serbs on TV Cutoff

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The international peace envoy Carlos Westendorp condemned hard-line Bosnian Serb nationalists Sunday for sabotaging a key television transmitter to prevent their rivals from gaining access to the airwaves.

No television programming could be seen on the official Serbian frequency in the eastern part of Bosnia's Serbian territory after vital equipment was removed over the weekend from the transmitter on Mount Zep. Simon Haselock, a spokesman for Mr. Westendorp, called it a "wanton act of vandalism." *(Reuters)*

Election in Galicia

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain — Voters in the northwest region of Galicia cast ballots Sunday in elections for a regional Parliament that will test the popularity of the government for the first time since it took power 18 months ago.

A total of 75 deputies are to be elected to the autonomous region's Parliament. They will designate the regional president. *(AFP)*

Montenegrins Vote

BELGRADE — Montenegrins voted Sunday at the end of a presidential election campaign in which the Yugoslav republic's two top political leaders tarnished each other with accusations of corruption.

The early turnout was heavy after a first round two weeks ago when the incumbent, Momir Bulatovic, led Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic by 2,500 votes. First official results were expected Monday. *(Reuters)*

Priebke's Transfer

ROME — Erich Priebke, the former Nazi officer convicted of the 1944 killings of 335 civilians, was transferred Sunday from a monastery to Celio military hospital here.

The ANSA news agency said Mr. Priebke had been removed from the Franciscan monastery at Frascati. He had contested the move, citing his fragile psychological condition. *(AP)*

Support the World's Refugees Return to Independence





The Soka Gakkai's Youth Peace Conference (YPC) thanks the many individuals who contributed to its refugee-relief fund-raising drive last year. Those funds have helped refugees and displaced people in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Nepal.

Today, more than 22 million people in the world have abandoned their homes and homelands because of the threat of war or persecution, or because of natural disasters. One out of 225 people worldwide is a refugee.

Working in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the YPC decided to focus its attention this year on eastern Nepal, where refugees from Bhutan are encamped.

The YPC several months ago donated funds for medical personnel and equipment for hospitals in that region in an effort to boost the overall capacity of area hospitals in eastern Nepal. Through these actions, the YPC supports the UNHCR's goal of enabling the world's refugees to return home in conditions of safety and dignity.

The Youth Peace Conference has more than two decades of experience aiding refugees and displaced individuals. Since 1973 it has held 17 fund-raising drives. Your contributions to the YPC's campaign are welcomed. All donated funds go directly to refugee relief; the YPC's administrative costs are provided by the Soka Gakkai. To donate, please transfer funds to the following account:

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Tel 81-3-5360-9830 Fax: 81-3-5360-9885. Photos by UNHCR, (Girl) A. Hollman, (Boys) P.Press

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
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A NATO Rationale

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate has been picking over the crucial operational and political question of how much it will cost to enlarge NATO and who will pay. It is a question that touches all the other questions of purpose and effect and is thus a tough one but a good one with which to start the enlargement hearings.

You will not be surprised to learn that the cost estimates vary, and that the estimates of those skeptical of enlargement are higher than the numbers offered by advocates. So much higher in some instances, in fact, that the skeptics can be suspected of deploying the numbers to camouflage their real purpose of preempting enlargement. It will take more hard scrutiny — and more tough bargaining — to establish a zone of consensus.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon is suggesting that to bring in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic would, over a dozen years, cost less than a 10th of what NATO now costs for one year. That figures to about $200 million annually for the United States. The sum comes out of an American-written burden-sharing proposal by which Americans would pay 6 percent of enlargement costs, the other 15 allies 44 percent and the three candidates 50 percent.

The Europeans in NATO are a long way from accepting these numbers and the financial and political burdens they entail. Already the Europeans cannot agree to finance the modernization programs — to give the alliance a future expeditionary option — that were considered essential even before enlargement came into the picture. As for the three (and any subsequent) candidates, they arrive at NATO's door at a moment when entry costs have never been higher and when they face urgent demands for nation-building on the civilian side. They will have to look deeply into themselves to put a price on the value of a step that is costly but central to their aspiration to join the West.

The hardest factor to calculate into cost is the threats the alliance should be preparing to counter. Here NATO has to get its act together and articulate a single, sensible and salable strategic rationale for enlargement.

There is a good and true one: to ensure the stability that will keep the family of democratic nations — old and new — prosperous, united and secure. This rationale goes beyond specific military scenarios into a zone where military and political considerations are entwined. It forces a judgment on the costs of integration as against the costs of drift. This is the sort of choice that must engage alliance minds as the Senate's enlargement debate unfolds.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Here Comes Jiang, and Clinton Isn't Ready

By Richard Halloran

HONOLULU — Next week's visit to the United States by the newly confirmed Chinese leader, Jiang Zemin, will be no ordinary state visit but rather a meticulously planned imperial procession calculated to propel Mr. Jiang onto the center stage of the international arena.

Shortly before President Jiang arrives, President Bill Clinton plans to give an address on China policy. That has sent Washington officials scurrying to look for modest agreements that he could sign. When asked what the administration hoped to achieve, a senior official in Washington offered only a platitude: "We hope and expect to achieve a strengthening of an important bilateral relationship."

An Asian scholar who has delved into the culture of Chinese politics and international maneuvering said Mr. Jiang's excursion "will be more symbolism than substance." But he added: "Symbols are far more important than substance in China's grand strategy right now, especially in Beijing's relations with America."

The scholar emphasized "face." "Jiang's main purpose in this trip," he said, patting his cheek, "is to strengthen his reputation everywhere."

Mr. Jiang will bring to the table a solid record of recent Chinese accomplishments. For a year, China's diplomats have labored to improve relations with neighbors. They have fanned out in a circle running through Russia, North and South Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia and around through India, Pakistan and the new Central Asian republics. To reinforce that diplomatic campaign. China's military forces are being slimmed but better armed.

China's economy has expanded by nearly 10 percent in the last year, the highest rate among the world's big economies. And Chinese national pride is resurgent after the reversion of the former British colony in Hong Kong.

If Mr. Jiang were to paraphrase former President Ronald Reagan, who proclaimed that "America is back" after the United States had begun to heal from the wounds of the Vietnam War, he might say that China is back after a century and a half of subservience to the West and Japan.

Mr. Jiang will deliver three messages, according to Chinese with access to high levels in Beijing.

The first is for Mr. Clinton and will say that China has resumed its old place as the Middle Kingdom, the power in Asia with which the West must reckon. At the same time, he will signal that China really needs peace to achieve its plans for modernizing.

The second message, for China's neighbors, will be that they should see it as capable of playing in the same league as the world's superpower.

The third message will be for political audiences back home. Mr. Jiang solidified his grip on power by accommodating conflicting factions in the party, the bureaucracy and the army, but he lacks the authority of his predecessors Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. He seems determined now to demonstrate that he can operate with equal skill in the international arena.

Mr. Jiang and Mr. Clinton will talk about Taiwan, China's entry into the World Trade Organization, intellectual property rights, human rights, arms sales, navigation in the South China Sea, the trade imbalance, Chinese prison labor, North Korea, U.S. forces in Asia, and the future of Hong Kong.

Washington officials say Mr. Jiang and Mr. Clinton might agree on further military-to-military exchanges, and possibly find ways to prevent incidents at sea when Chinese and U.S. warships sail close to one another.

Whatever the case, the talks will be grist for a Chinese strategic mill. In contrast, President Clinton appears to have not much more to offer than catchy slogans about "engagement."

After the 1996 election, the administration's rhetoric was promising. A year later, it has done little to suggest that it understands the profound changes surging through Asia. The president's foreign policy team has not inspired belief that it has a comprehensive, cohesive policy toward Asia.

Soon after Mr. Clinton's re-election, he flew to Manila for an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit "to advance our strategic relationships with important leaders and to bring about the endorsement of important trade initiatives," the White House said.

In his State of the Union address in February, Mr. Clinton said: "America must look to the east no less than to the west. Our security demands it ... Our prosperity requires it." In particular, he said, "We must pursue a deeper dialogue with China."

Reality has not lived up to the imagery. Not until recently, for instance, did the administration have an assistant secretary of state for East Asia, the key position in the foreign policy apparatus. Nor does it have an ambassador to Japan, the linchpin of the U.S. security posture in Asia, or an ambassador to South Korea, where America has 35,000 troops. Diplomats have kept things running, but the word to Asia is clear: The administration doesn't care.

Moral of this lopsided tale: Wake up, Washington, you are about to get struck by a locomotive roaring out of its powerhouse.

The writer, formerly with The New York Times as a foreign correspondent in Asia and a military correspondent in Washington, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Argentina's Press

President Bill Clinton's three-day visit to Argentina was designed to celebrate the dramatic improvement in that country's relations with the United States, an achievement of President Carlos Saúl Menem's eight years in office. Those warmer ties are a welcome change coming from a country that tilted toward the Axis powers in World War II, sheltered Nazis after the war and denounced U.S. policies under the postwar dictator Juan Perón and several of his successors.

But Mr. Clinton erred by not using the new closeness to speak out more forcefully on behalf of Argentina's beleaguered journalists. More than 800 of them have been threatened or physically attacked during Mr. Menem's presidency. In one notorious case this year, a news photographer was brutally murdered while covering the story of a business tycoon with friends in high political places. Mr. Clinton should have said that Argentina's new democracy cannot be secure so long as those responsible for informing the public run such risks. Even his tepid proposal for new protections under the human rights authority of the Organization of American States met an indifferent response.

That fits a regrettable pattern. A few years ago, Mr. Menem proposed chillingly punitive libel laws, but he was forced to back off. More recently, his callous offhand remarks have seemed to condone violent assaults.

Belated apologies have generally followed. But if Mr. Menem wants lasting friendship with the United States, he must learn to live in peace with a free press.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tyranny in Cambodia

More than three months have passed since Hun Sen staged his coup in Cambodia. The elected prime minister was deposed and many of his supporters were executed or forced into exile. Since then, despite many virtuous promises from Cambodia's strongman, conditions have not improved. Human rights workers live in fear. Many opposition politicians remain abroad. The press is under assault. Just last week, the Information Ministry canceled a television show because its host had called the government undemocratic. Cambodians are paying a steep price for Hun Sen's tyranny.

After years of terrible civil war, their country had begun to put itself back together. Elections had been held under UN supervision. Investors from the far more vibrant economies of Cambodia's neighbors in Southeast Asia had begun to build factories and hotels. Independent media and civic associations were flourishing. Now the economy is in a tailspin. Many investors have pulled out and show no inclination to return. Foreign aid, which comprised half of Cambodia's budget, has been choked off. Internationally, Cambodia finds itself isolated — excluded from the Association of South East Nations, unable to take its seat at the United Nations.

That isolation reflects a welcome consensus among most of the international community that Hun Sen's effort to undo the UN attempts at creating a democracy is not acceptable. There are some exceptions; Australia inexplicably resumed most aid, for example. But most donors, led by the United States, so far have held firm. America is helping only nongovernmental organizations. Japan, although its public position is weak, has reinstated some projects but approved no new ones.

The key, now that Cambodia has faded from the headlines, is for the international community to maintain a principled position. A sham election, for example, should not be enough for Hun Sen to win his way back to respectability. Elections, if held next spring, should be overseen by international observers and a caretaker government, allowing free access to the media for all parties. Hun Sen's political opposition must be allowed to return, with no threat of bodily harm or show trials. And human rights organizations and the press should be restored to their previous circumstances — even if they want to call Hun Sen undemocratic.

Hun Sen's bluster notwithstanding, the international donors could make a big difference in shaping Cambodia's future — if they stick together.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Threat to Southeast Asia

In most parts of [Southeast Asia], it has been the well-connected who have got the plum concessions and the juiciest contracts. No secret of this was made during the boom. Now such cronyism is less fashionable, yet the cartels and monopolies it bred (notably in Indonesia) are still there. In time these links between the rich and the powerful will have political consequences.

They might have done already, had high economic growth not acted as a buffer against the sense of injustice felt by many Southeast Asians. These people are not the new rich; they are the still poor, who live in urban shanties and slums or scratch a living in the countryside. Many already believe they have missed out on the boom. Now there will be more of them. The inability of political systems to hear their voices carries enormous risk. They will be tempted to seek scapegoats, perhaps among the ethnic Chinese who hold so much of Southeast Asia's wealth and have suffered so much terrible violence in the past.

— The Economist (London).

Leadership, as Blair Shows, Takes More Than Deal-Making

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Of Tony Blair and his first five months in office let this now be said: He's no Bill Clinton.

Youthful, telegenic and smart as two snakes, Mr. Blair was frequently labeled "Clintonesque" during Labour's long campaign to oust the Conservatives. His use of some of Mr. Clinton's campaign techniques and political consultants fueled the comparison.

But in office his bold, clear use of power has shown that the 44-year-old Briton is made of different clay than the deal-maker from Arkansas, now 51.

Elected in 1992 at age 46, Mr. Clinton was portrayed as a generational template in international politics. A man with no experience of the Great Depression or World War II and limited interest in the world of the Cold War, he was widely seen as a potential model for French, Argentine or Japanese.

But Mr. Blair's emergence onto the world stage shows that the future is not necessarily Clintonesque. Individual character and specific conditions of power determine history more than do politicians' dates of birth.

The most important specific condition of power in Mr. Blair's case is his overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. He also can reasonably expect a second term, a luxury that Mr. Clinton did not enjoy until a few months before re-election.

But Mr. Blair's boldness goes beyond his political condition. None of his actions shows that more clearly than the handshake he extended in Belfast last week to Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, a man seen by many of Mr. Blair's own officials and constituents as a bloodstained terrorist.

Protestant loyalists booed Mr. Blair and yelled "Traitor!" But his explanation of why he has become the first British prime minister since 1921 to meet with an Irish republican leader was revealing:

"We can continue with the hatred and the despair and the killing, treating people as if they were not parts of humanity, or we can try and settle our differences by negotiation, by discussion, by debate ... I treated Gerry Adams and the members of Sinn Fein in the same way that I treat any human being."

It is important to note that the IRA cleared the way for the handshake and for Sinn Fein's precedent-breaking participation in peace talks on the future of Northern Ireland by declaring and observing a cease-fire.

The cease-fire and the talks could come apart at any moment. Mr. Adams clearly does not control the IRA's despicable gunmen and bomb-planters. The handshake commits him to nothing, and tells us little about him or the IRA.

But it tells us something important about Mr. Blair. He has entered into the talks as a truth-telling exercise. He has acknowledged, at initial political cost to himself, that the IRA and Sinn Fein exist and have a say in whether there will be peace or continued civil war in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Blair challenges the IRA to engage in its own truth-telling: to recognize that Britain, weary of this conflict, wants to move more toward the role of honest broker but has political interests that must be recognized and protected in the struggle's outcome.

Mr. Blair has been aided in this by Mr. Clinton's talent for compromise and conciliation, for fuzzing up and then smoothing down hard edges. It was Mr. Clinton's alternate cajoling of and caviling at Mr. Adams, when the Conservatives in London pretended that he existed only as a terrorist mastermind, which kept Mr. Adams in play as a potential negotiator.

But Mr. Blair is credible (in a way Mr. Clinton is not) when he warns the IRA that this is a "once-in-a-lifetime chance." If the IRA, or the Protestants for that matter, cross this disciplined, determined British leader, they can expect swift and meaningful retribution and no future chances to spin him again.

He sees politics in black and white, and challenges others to live up to his vision or reap the consequences. At home and abroad, Mr. Clinton paints in the gray of deals and compromises that preserve his political viability for future deals.

The same slick campaign techniques will dominate in country after country in the electronic era. But the use of power remains personal.

The Washington Post.

Markets Must Be Unguided? Tell That to Prospering Swedes

By William Pfaff

WARSAW — At a dinner here I found myself next to the finance director of a major Swedish corporation interested in the vibrant Polish economy. To make conversation, I asked him why Sweden, with a population of less than 9 million, a country that was poor at the beginning of this century, has so many leading international corporations.

These include the $35 billion global engineering group ABB, the leading machine tool maker Atlas Copco, the auto and aerospace manufacturer Saab, and such other familiar names as Electrolux, SKF, Ericsson and Volvo. How to explain this?

My dinner companion offered two reasons. The first is that the Social Democratic governments that ruled for decades practiced an industrial policy which pressed companies to combine or merge so as to produce national "champions" to compete internationally.

The second reason, he said, is that the economic policies of the Social Democrats since World War II produced high wages, resulting from national wage bargaining, as well as a fairly high level of continuing inflation. "That forced us to become extremely efficient and productive."

I was delighted with this confounding of today's conventional wisdom about state intervention, industrial policy, high wages and how to make companies competitive.

This Swedish experience has also been a demonstration that industrial policy actually can work. No doubt it does not always work, and success depends very much upon a country's economic culture and the abilities of those in charge. But even Samuel Brittan of the Financial Times, an eminent and implacable defender of the suzerainty of market forces, paid a recent, if grudging, tribute to the role of state subsidies ("bribes," he called them) for infant industries, and of pay guidelines, in Ireland's spectacular growth since the mid-1960s.

The United States itself provides the most convincing current example of successful industrial policy. It is called defense procurement.

For a half-century, defense procurement has been an engine of American industrial growth and the principal sponsor of high-technology research, development and production. It has been America's unavowable Keynesianism, its secret socialism, a state program of industrial intervention and subsidy.

All of this emphasizes something which current economic theory tends to ignore: that capitalism is connected to the social and political order.

In Sweden, the prevailing order has been social democratic, with an emphasis on social welfare. In America during the Cold War, a different social order existed, with other priorities.

Capitalism is not a machine which functions disinterestedly, governed by the laws of the market. In every country it reflects social and political priorities, even when these are unstated. The priorities of each society are open to debate, but it is a falsification of reality to pretend that the link to the social and political order is not there.

The priority of America's new capitalism is on return on capital, as against the shared labor and community "stakeholder" priorities of American business in the early postwar decades. This has been a deliberate choice. It could be reversed.

Another problem of clarification exists with respect to the international effects of globalization. A Hong Kong reader recently wrote to the International Herald Tribune to demand if I, as a critic of certain aspects of globalization, would want the people of such countries as Taiwan to have remained poor, mired in primitive or artisanal manufactures.

He implied that Taiwan, and the other Asian "tigers," have grown rich because of globalized free trade. Many people, including Bill Clinton, believe that Asia's experience in the last two decades shows what globalism can do for the countries in Latin America (or Africa, or the Middle East) which today are still poor.

This is wonderfully wrong. The Asian tigers (whatever their current fall from fiscal grace) grew rich thanks to protectionism. They succeeded by exporting to the open markets of North America and Europe, where governments believe in free trade, while resolutely defending their own markets and manufactures against exports and competition from the West.

They learned to do this from Japan, where even now the U.S. government wearily struggles to open markets to American consumer products and industrial goods, while the Japanese put up an endlessly inventive resistance. (A few years ago the reason for not importing foreign skis was that Japanese snow was "different.")

Mr. Clinton is promoting a free trade zone for all of the Americas, but the Latin Americans would do better to look at Asia. The U.S. drive for free trade is frankly meant to open global markets to U.S. exports.

Relatively few Latin American manufacturers are in a position to sell internationally competitive goods on the U.S. market. Their people are poor and willing to work for low wages. The relevant model for their growth is the Asian model: export-led growth, conducted behind protectionist barriers.

International Herald Tribune.
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They Like to Hear Themselves Talk

By Tina Rosenberg

NEW YORK — No matter how Fidel Castro phrased his latest defiance of democracy in his speech opening the recent Cuban Communist Party Congress, he sent his real message in taking 6 hours and 43 minutes to say it. He so dominates the global verbosity championships that his number should probably be retired.

But Mr. Castro is not the only competitor. Heydar Aliyev, Azerbaijan's president, came to America this summer advertising Azerbaijan as home not only to petroleum but also to democracy. At one lunch he took 33 minutes to respond to a question, counting time for translation, thus undercutting his message.

Most authoritarians are unaccustomed to the noisy pandemonium of Western democracy, which demands pithiness from anyone wishing to be heard. Dictatorship, where reporters are stenographers and the evening news is a leader's personal pulpit, produces the reverse.

The speaking styles of Mr. Castro and Mr. Aliyev, echoed by dictators everywhere, are evidence for the theory that a politician's commitment to democracy is inversely related to how long he talks.

Once while interviewing General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Poland, I asked a throwaway question to break the ice at the beginning of my allotted hour. Twenty minutes later he was still answering it, and I was looking at my watch pointedly, furious at my own stupidity.

The tendency to drone is widespread among autocrats, but it seems worse in former Communist officials than in the right-wing military dictators of Latin America. Those generals did not achieve power by talking but by shooting. They ruled simply because they had more guns, and demanded of their citizens only silence.

Communism, by contrast, was based on the importance of an idea, and demanded that people show obeisance to it by marching in the May. Day parades and spouting slogans at party meetings. Cynical leaders used language as part of the police state's coercion.

Communism did not bother to persuade people of its orthodoxies. Either you were a good citizen who bought the line, or you were an enemy of the people. Speech simply signaled what that line was. Politicians were windy because they believed that no citizen could have anything more important to do than listen.

The real audience for a public statement was usually not the public but the boss. Transcripts of Soviet and Polish politburo meetings show the members jockeying to flatter the top man.

East Europeans who want to be seen by the West as congenial partners may need to learn not English but efficiency in speech, which Westerners, often unconsciously, tend to identify with efficiency in other things.

We take as modern the person who converses and does not lecture, who tries to capture the audience with an occasional wry remark, who shows that everyone's time matters. It is a custom that seems as hard for some leaders to learn as the idea that their citizens are entitled to think for themselves.

The New York Times.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Pullman Dies

CHICAGO — The death is announced of George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who expired suddenly from heart disease. George M. Pullman was the inventor of the modern luxurious parlor cars and comfortable sleeping cars so much used in America. It was he who undertook the task of raising the entire city of Chicago eight feet in order that a proper drainage system might be constructed under the houses.

1922: Premier Resigns

LONDON — Premier Lloyd George has resigned. The Welsh schoolmaster's son, the country lawyer, the baiter of dukes and privilege, the political magician who has ruled the greatest Empire in the world's history, tendered the seals of office to the Sovereign at Buckingham Palace. The British Premier's decision to resign came as the result of the fateful meeting of Unionist members of Parliament, when a resolution declaring the independence of the Conservative party in the coming general election was carried by 186 votes to 87, a sweeping majority thus renouncing the leadership of the Premier.

1947: Iran Hunts Reds

TABRIZ — The jittery Iranian government, fearful of a Soviet-inspired revolt in oil-rich Azerbaijan, is deporting thousands of suspected Communists. Officials claim that the situation is so precarious that the strongest measures are necessary to safeguard the border province from the threat of Soviet annexation through a local uprising and establishment of a local pro-Russian "independency," capable of granting the desired oil concessions which the Iranians seem reluctant to give.

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INTERNATIONAL

Latin Americans' Message: Yankee Can Stay, but as Partner

By John F. Harris and Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

Surrounded by cheering children in a schoolyard in Rio de Janeiro last week, President Bill Clinton was extolling the power of the Internet to tear down borders and unite the Americas.

On a crumbling tenement next door hung a banner with a less inviting message: "Go Back to USA!"

That dissenting note echoed an era of widespread anti-U.S. sentiment that is receding rapidly in South America. At the same time, Mr. Clinton's vision of a prospering hemisphere linked by good will and high-tech trade "from Alaska to Patagonia" is an idea that, at least based on last week's evidence, remains some distance in the future.

On a seven-day, six-stop tour of South America that ended Saturday night, Mr. Clinton encountered a political culture in transition. The government leaders, business executives, students and journalists Mr. Clinton met in Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina plainly did not want the Yankee to go home, but they did insist that he explain himself and redefine U.S. relationships.

At every turn, people wanted assurances that the United States was not threatened by the increasingly powerful economies of the nations Mr. Clinton visited. They were alert to any possible slight. And they made clear that South America was determined to approach its powerful northern neighbor on more equal terms.

Mr. Clinton paid deference to the mood. He cooed over South America's economic and political progress. He insisted that the United States was pleased by the emergence of the South American trading bloc known as Mercosur.

And he spoke a new language for a visiting U.S. president. While in the past, U.S. presidents have focused on aid and restructuring the massive debt these nations owed, Mr. Clinton last week kept repeating the word "partners," and virtually every time he offered a criticism, such as of disparities of wealth in South America, he took pains to emphasize that the United States was grappling with similar issues.

Mr. Clinton was the first president in 20 years not to come to Latin America during his first term of office, a fact that was widely interpreted in the region as betraying a lack of interest. But the sheer repetition of his reassurances last week apparently helped put relations on more solid ground.

This improved atmosphere is, for the most part, substituting for more tangible gains. The few policy advances on the trip included an agreement that will accelerate U.S. investment in the petroleum industry in Venezuela, which recently has become a large source of U.S. imported oil. And Saturday, Mr. Clinton and President Carlos Menem of Argentina formally announced a previously reported agreement on global warming.

Despite the general mood of bonhomie, Mr. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, the first lady, did challenge Argentines in some respects. Mrs. Clinton called for access to reproductive-health services, a provocative statement in a predominantly Catholic nation where contraception and abortion remain controversial.

And Mr. Clinton pressed Mr. Menem on press freedom, a response to recent harassment of journalists, and endorsed the idea of a press ombudsman to monitor the issue throughout the hemisphere.

In an interview with Argentine reporters, Mr. Clinton spoke broadly about the political and economic integration he is seeking. "What I'm trying to do is promote a process of reorganization of the world so that human beings are organized in a way that takes advantage of the new opportunities of this era and permits them to beat back the problems," he said.

There were other signs of anti-Americanism on the trip. In Brasilia, a small band of protesters threw horse dung at Mr. Clinton's motorcade. And in Buenos Aires, there was a riot that led to 150 arrests.

For the most part, however, what greeted Mr. Clinton was not hostility but ambivalence. He never generated the sort of spontaneous public response that he often has on other trips abroad; his largest crowd was a couple of thousand people in Caracas, which filled only a third of the square where he was speaking.

Libya Lobbies Victims' Kin For Settlement On Lockerbie

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Apparently encouraged by African and Asian support for its campaign to have UN sanctions lifted, Libya is lobbying the families of people killed in the explosion of a Pan Am jet over Scotland in 1988 in the hope of persuading them to settle the case, the mother of one victim says.

Libya has been under limited sanctions forbidding international air traffic in or out of the North African country because it has refused to turn over for trial in Scotland two Libyan suspects in the destruction of the airliner.

Susan Cohen, the mother of Theodora Cohen, who was 20 when Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, said in an interview that families in the United States received a letter early this month from Libya's UN representative drawing attention to speeches made in support of his country in the General Assembly debate this fall.

The letter said that only the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, and the British foreign secretary, Robin Cook, had objected in speeches to Libya's request to have the sanctions lifted before the suspects are extradited.

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, has made various offers over the years, most recently agreeing to have the two suspects tried under Scottish law and by Scottish judges — but not in Scotland. He has suggested a trial in a third country, or at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Britain and the United States have rejected the offer.

Libya has been accused of being behind not only the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103, which killed 270 people, but also the explosion that destroyed a French airliner over Niger in 1989, in which 171 people were killed.

Mrs. Cohen, who lives in Cape May Courthouse, New Jersey, said families of the Lockerbie victims were divided about how to keep their campaign alive, with some relatives urging others to accept compensation from the Libyans. She said a group of lawyers has been asking American families to settle out of court.

A similar offer is making some headway in Britain, she said, as is backing for the Libyan proposal that a trial be held in a third country.

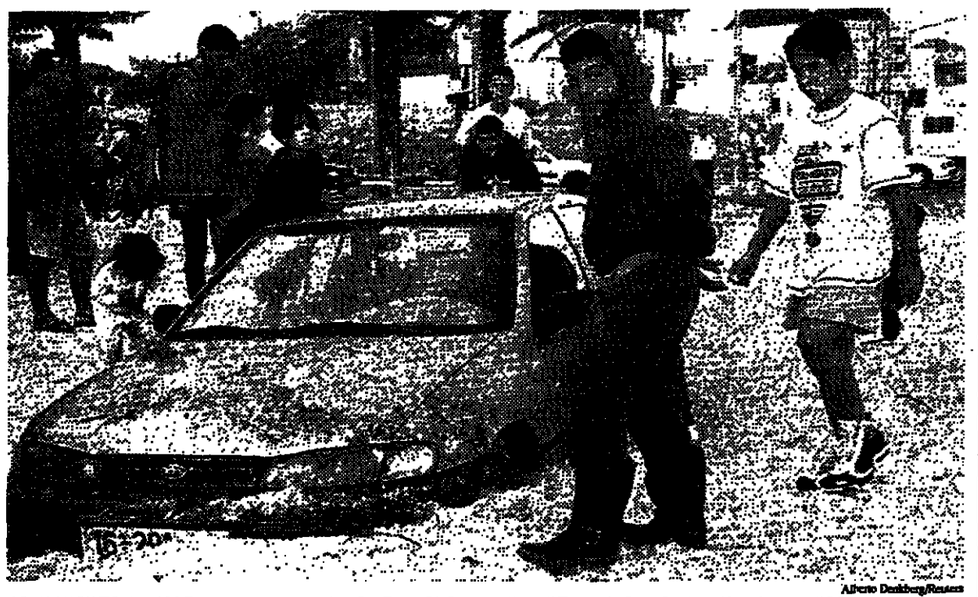
"I am very worried about this," Mrs. Cohen said. "I don't want Gadhafi to get away with a payoff. My life has been destroyed by this."

Some families have filed a civil suit hoping to settle with the Libyan government. But Libya's main purpose in lobbying the families is to get their agreement for a trial outside of Scotland, which would open the way to removing the sanctions.

Recently, the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity adopted positions sympathetic to Libya. Many diplomats are convinced that enthusiasm for continuing sanctions has been steadily waning.

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, told the General Assembly that the settlement of the Lockerbie case and the lifting of sanctions were of great concern to Africans.

"In addition to the families of those who lost their lives, many other innocent third persons continue to suffer as a result of the sanctions imposed on Libya," he said.



Alexis Duclos/Reuters

ALMOST BIBLICAL — Youngsters in the Israeli desert city of Beersheba playing Sunday amid knee-deep hail stones. Flash floods after severe storms killed at least 11 in Israel and the West Bank and damaged crops.

Roberto Goizueta, Who Rebuilt Coca-Cola, Dies

ATLANTA (NYT) — Roberto C. Goizueta, 65, a refugee from Cuba who became chairman and chief executive of Coca-Cola Co., its global dominance in soft drinks and building one of the greatest generators of shareholder wealth in corporate history, died early Saturday at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta.

The cause was complications from treatment for lung cancer, the company said. Mr. Goizueta, a heavy smoker, had a malignant tumor that was diagnosed in early September.

Mr. Goizueta, who arrived in the United States in 1960 with his wife, $40 and 100 shares of Coca-Cola stock, rose from the company's technical and engineering division to become one of the legends of American business management.

When Mr. Goizueta took over, Coca-Cola was among the most conservatively managed companies in the United States — and it was in trouble.

Slow-footed and bureaucratic, the company sometimes took months to make big decisions. Coke had no debt but its stock price had been eroding for years, losing half its value in a decade, and its feisty rival Pepsico was chipping away at Coke's domestic dominance.

He promised to shake things up. With a plan developed by his chief financial officer and future heir apparent, M. Douglas Ivester, Mr. Goizueta and Coke turned around the moribund bottler network by purchasing underperforming bottlers, replacing management, increasing volume and then spinning the bottling companies off to a subsidiary, Coca-Cola Enterprises, a public company in which Coke retained a 49 percent interest.

Mr. Goizueta is perhaps best known for revising Coke's financial strategy, focusing more attention on shareholder returns.

JIANG: *Beijing Leader Hope for a 'New Level' in U.S. Ties*

Continued from Page 1

reasserting China's sovereignty over Tibet and Taiwan, and declaring that China must limit the scope of direct democratic participation to ensure stability and economic progress.

"The theory of relativity worked out by Mr. Albert Einstein, which is in the domain of natural science, I believe can also be applied to the political field," Mr. Jiang said. "Both democracy and human rights are relative concepts and not absolute and general."

These political issues could be potential flash points during Mr. Jiang's trip, the first state visit to the United States by a Chinese president since 1985 and his biggest test as Chinese leader. Chinese and U.S. officials have warned Mr. Jiang that the trip will be marked by human rights protests, particularly involving Tibet, and blunt questions of the sort that would not be permitted in China.

Nonetheless, Mr. Jiang hopes that his trip will smooth over the tensions of recent years and complete China's eight-year effort to restore relations with the United States to what they had been before at least several hundred people were killed on the streets of Beijing in a bloody army crackdown on student-led demonstrations in 1989.

"We have to seize this opportunity to promote understanding between our two countries," Mr. Jiang said. "No matter how telecommunications develop, they cannot replace face-to-face talks. They are very important for carrying out an exchange of feelings and sentiments."

Other Chinese officials made clear that Beijing's expectations of the meeting were high.

"We expect a lot," said Chu Shulong, an expert on U.S. relations with the Chinese Institute of Contemporary and International Relations. "We want the leaders to enhance strategic understanding, talk about how they see the world today and into the 21st century and how the two countries can work together to make a stable world. This is what we want the most."

China's apparent willingness to cut off cruise missile sales to Iran and to give assurances that it has stopped all support for nuclear programs in Iran and Pakistan — the latter a key to winning approval for American companies to sell nuclear-power generating equipment to China — are further indications of Beijing's ambitions for improved relations with Washington.

Both presidents have made private gestures recently as part of their governments' efforts to assure a successful visit. This month, Mr. Jiang invited the U.S. ambassador, James Sasser, and his wife for a private dinner at the Chinese leadership compound, Zhongnanhai, an unprecedented gesture to a U.S. envoy.

In another gesture aimed at blunting criticism over the widening U.S. trade deficit with China, Beijing is sending a delegation to the United States this week to make major purchases of American products. Aviation Supplies Corp., the agency that imports planes, said that China would buy 30 planes, valued at $1.7 billion, from Boeing Co.

Mr. Jiang appears more dominant at home than at any time since he assumed power in 1989, after the violent suppression of the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy protests.

Mr. Jiang plans to begin his visit to the United States with a stop in Hawaii, where he will lay a wreath at a memorial for American soldiers killed in the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

CHINA: *U.S. May Loosen Nuclear Ban*

Continued from Page 1

written commitments to restrict missile exports to Pakistan, and was penalized as a result.

But they say that China has come a long way on restricting its export of nuclear materials and expertise, and that a deal can be struck that would let Mr. Clinton carry out, for the first time, a 1985 agreement allowing U.S. companies to sell nuclear reactors to China.

Such an agreement, if it is reached, is expected to be the centerpiece of Mr. Jiang's visit. Mr. Jiang is to go to Washington; Philadelphia; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Los Angeles, and four other cities. At each stop he is expected to be met by hundreds of demonstrators protesting Chinese policies, especially on human rights.

Administration officials say they are concentrating hardest on the nuclear issue before the summit meeting, hoping to allow Mr. Clinton to certify that China is no longer helping any other nation develop nuclear weapons. That would let the 1985 Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation agreement come into force and allow such American companies as Westinghouse and General Electric to sell nuclear power reactors to China.

For the American companies, the potential deals could have a value of $15 billion through 2010, according to industry advocates.

ALGERIA: *A Baffling Conflict*

Continued from Page 1

civilians died on Aug. 28, specifically identified their attackers as "Afghans," shorthand for Islamic mujahidin, or holy warriors, who fought the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s.

But in interviews outside the hearing of journalists' security escorts, two survivors of the Sidi Rais massacre were angry and befuddled that soldiers did not heed their cries for help. "We shouted until our throats were dry," said one woman before a male relative arrived and ended the conversation.

Civilians have borne the brunt of the violence, which erupted in 1992 after the government canceled legislative elections.

After the government outlawed the Islamic Salvation Front, several armed groups split off from it. The best known are the Islamic Salvation Army and the Armed Islamic Group, the more violent of the two. Its targets have included journalists, foreigners, artists, secular intellectuals — even schoolgirls who refused to wear the Muslim headcover known as the *hejab*. Spokesmen for the Islamic Salvation Army say the group does not kill civilians and restricts attacks to government or military targets.

On the other side of the conflict are the security forces and civilian militias, called Patriot groups, that have been implicated in thousands of extrajudicial killings and disappearances in the last five years.

In the last two years, the character of the violence has broadened to include large-scale massacres of civilians that in recent months have reached the outskirts of the capital. Most of the killing is centered on the Metijda region, a fertile farming belt just south of Algiers where orchards and crumbling French-colonial villas are succumbing to an ugly sprawl of industry and cheaply built apartment blocks.

While diplomats assume that the Armed Islamic Group is behind most of the attacks, they say its motives remain a mystery. The Metijda region voted overwhelmingly for the Islamic Salvation Front in 1991 elections and traditionally has provided the militants with most of their manpower and logistical support.

That has led to widespread speculation that hard-line elements of the security forces have infiltrated the Armed Islamic Group and are encouraging its members to carry out the massacres to deepen splits in the movement and to rule out any possibility of compromise between the government and the Islamic Salvation Front.

That theory gained currency last month when the Islamic Salvation Army declared a cease-fire, fueling rumors of secret negotiations between the government of President Liamine Zeroual, who is considered a relative moderate, and representatives of the Islamic militants.

Another theory is that the Armed Islamic Group is targeting the region to punish Islamic Salvation Front supporters who have switched allegiances to the government, which has provided some of the area's residents with weapons. Some analysts suggest that the movement also provides cover to those settling personal scores and to mercenaries engaged in land grabs and criminal activities.

More puzzling is the apparently passive response of the security forces to massacres that in some cases have occurred almost literally under their noses.

In Sidi Rais, for example, the killing took place within a few hundred yards of an army garrison, a portion of which is visible from one of the streets where much of the killing occurred. When the shooting started, several hundred residents fled on foot to the garrison, where they were given shelter in an adjacent villa, according to an older woman in a magenta robe who would not give her name.

ALLIES: *Softening the Debate*

Continued from Page 1

And differences there are: France has vastly better public medicine than America, safer cities, higher minimum wages, less crime and more job security, particularly in its huge state sector.

But it also has a 12.6 percent unemployment rate that is more than double the American, much higher taxes, a long-stagnant economy, crippling social charges that discourage hiring, scant venture capital and a debilitating anxiety about change that has held back its investment in new technologies.

Which sort of society do you prefer? That is the essence of the debate that has raged here throughout this year and whose core question is: How much, if any, of solidarity and social protection should be given up to achieve the faster growth and job-creation of the United States?

Unfortunately, however, the debate has tended to be argued in caricatural terms, increasing resentments between the countries that have then compounded real, if manageable, differences over their roles in Africa, Iran and elsewhere.

Here in France, the image of America generally presented is in some ways an echo of what the Soviets once drew: one of growing urban ghettos, overcrowded prisons, 19th-century wages and galloping capitalist cruelty. It is not uncommon to hear economists declare simply that the American system has failed.

In the United States, the French are almost uniformly presented as clinging stubbornly to archaic socialist ideals even as their unemployment rate climbs close to 13 percent and a wired world passes them by. It is not the merits of French public medicine that gain attention, but the silliness of French strikers.

"The old Franco-American antagonism, the almost genetic rivalry, has been aggravated," said Jean Baudrillard, a sociologist. "The idea of a French exception, a French difference, is absurd, but a certain American triumphalism and our own relative decline has turned the idea into an obsession."

The new tone of Mr. Rohatyn, a former partner of the Lazard Freres investment firm in New York who took up his post last month, was clearly intended to get beyond these obsessions and the accompanying caricatures.

If France was troubled by Medicare cuts, and if it does not want globalization to mean the relentless erosion of workers' rights, well, Mr. Rohatyn intimated, these were themes with which the Clinton administration could sympathize.

He spoke of the need for fairness in the distribution of wealth in a modern democracy, the necessity of promoting "social values," the problems of big cities and crime, and the quest to ensure "adequate retirement for our aging populations." In short, he seemed to make a limited defense of the very welfare state France is so determined to safeguard.

"The American in me is very pleased with our economic performance," said Mr. Rohatyn, who was born in Vienna. "The European in me understands your ambivalence about some of the choices that have been necessary to return to economic health."

The day after he spoke, Hubert Vedrine, the French foreign minister, made remarks that were perhaps even more surprising. Talking to a group of foreign correspondents, he declared, with disarming frankness: "We are a country that has trouble facing up to the reality of the world."

It was no good, Mr. Vedrine said, to have excessive pretensions, to wallow in the old, rankling talk about the universality of French civilization and its values; the notion of occupying a position close to the center of the world; the harkening after past glory. "There is," he said, "something unhealthy in all that."

What was needed instead was a new realism, he said. And realism led France inexorably to the fact that there was only one superpower: the United States. To imagine otherwise was only to invite the fits of melancholy that have periodically overcome France in the last year.

This new tone on both sides appears closer to the nuanced reality behind the caricatures. For it is not, in fact, so much America that is forcing France to reconsider its welfare state but the pressures of a European integration of which France is a chief architect.

If France has freed capital movements, sold off swathes of state industry, embraced budget austerity and made a strong franc a pillar of its policies, it is because the opening of European borders and the push for a single European currency have required such changes. But it is much easier to market these changes, and Mr. Jospin continues to push them, behind a veneer of anti-American statements than to dwell on what the euro means for France.

Similarly, all the talk of the defense of "a French model of civilization" against the American masks the fact that the French private sector shows every sign of embracing a rugged American capitalism complete with storming corporate raiders.

In the same remarks that poured scorn on America's attempt to legislate for the world, Mr. Jospin outlined his own notions of "earthly well-being." He talked of his plans to institute a 35-hour work week in France in place of the current 39-hour week without a loss of salary. Thus, he suggested, more jobs would be created as the cake would be divided among more people.

Such ideas naturally make Americans smile, laugh out loud or despair.

But Mr. Jospin knows that without ideals and enemies, the French cannot function, and that a small dose of anti-Americanism is a useful camouflage for the changes that are inexorably bringing French society closer to the American.

Mr. Rohatyn, and the Clinton administration, now seem equally aware of the need for camouflage: By questioning American economic failings, and implicitly flattering the French, they may actually encourage change faster than through confrontation.

BRITAIN: *Pakistani Women Who Spurn Arranged Marriages Face Family Retribution*

Continued from Page 1

want the freedom that their friends and classmates have to continue their schooling, hold jobs and marry people of their own choosing.

But these simple wishes are in direct conflict with their fathers' notions of women's roles, filial discipline and clan honor — notions so strong that families have commissioned searches by bounty hunters, kidnappings and forced one-way trips to Pakistan.

In extreme cases, the families have punished their daughters by beating them, throwing acid in their faces and burning them to death.

"Up until a few years ago when coroners began getting suspicious, we had a number of 'suicides,' where Asian girls who left home were said to have set themselves on fire," said Philip Balmforth, the Bradford area community officer of the West Yorkshire Police. "The families would all tell the same story: She had been sad, she was so depressed, we should have taken her to see a doctor."

Mr. Balmforth showed a visitor part of a 1992 television documentary recording a meeting between Tahar Mahmood, a bounty hunter from nearby Huddersfield, and the husband and father of a young woman he had been paid to find.

"They are so disgraceful, these women," Mr. Mahmood says on the film. The husband, an arranged partner from Pakistan, outlines the mission, saying: "We'll get her all right. We'll scar her, throw acid on her face, we'll pour petrol on her and set her alight."

Among the many women who have sought Mr. Balmforth's help was Tasleem Begum, a 20-year-old supermarket worker in Bradford who refused the Pakistani partner her family had selected. She was killed by her brother-in-law, Shabir Hussain, who drove his car onto the sidewalk in a residential neighborhood and ran her over.

He escaped to Pakistan the same day on a flight from Manchester but returned to Britain a month later, was arrested and a year ago was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

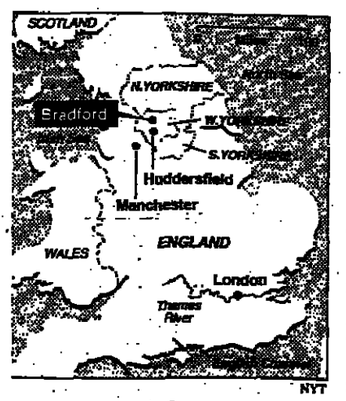
That is the only case that has led to a conviction, and, according to Mr. Balmforth, a retired police inspector, the police are usually unable to bring a prosecution.

The women who are being pursued cannot identify who is coming after them until it is too late, families will never admit to hiring bounty hunters and the women who are forcibly taken to Pakistan, even if they are English-born, fall out of British jurisdiction once they are back in their parents' native land.

Mr. Balmforth said that he had 742 cases of Asian woman from the area who had left home and sought protection from their own families and that the number was increasing each year. "I have girls in hiding across the country because the murders most certainly happen," he said.

Piled up in his office were bags and suitcases with belongings for some of the young women he has placed in hostels run by sympathetic Asian women across northern England and Scotland.

Mr. Balmforth said it was policy to help the women find safe lodging. Those families that do get in touch with him are angry with this arrangement but in time, he said, many realize he is the only conduit to a daughter and they will ask him to take belongings and messages to her.



NYT

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

Gedoudahea! The Talk of New Yorkers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "If we hurry, we can make the light." Only New Yorkers say that to one another. Other Americans say in their whitebreadese, "If we hurry, we can start crossing the street before the green light changes." (They are more literal and probably not in that much of a hurry, anyway. That is why they, and not New Yorkers, define a split second as *a New York minute.*)

In a taxi, *making the light* can be raised to the art form of *checkerboarding*, a series of turns made late at night when there is little traffic and an adept cabbie can work his way both uptown and across town without having to stop at a red light. Other differentiations in dialect go to the Apple's core and set it apart. Here are a couple few examples. (In New Yorkese, "two or three" becomes *a couple few.*)

Kids on the streets of other cities play *hopscotch*. You toss an object — it used to be a skate key, before skates became keylessly *in-line, on plastic* rollers — into one square of an oblong figure marked into the asphalt and then hop to it on one foot. (The *scotch* has nothing to do with whisky or people from Scotland; it is a variant of *scratch*, which is how you mark the boxes.) Kids in New York, however, don't know from *hopscotch*. (When *from* is added to *don't know*, it is a dialect emphasis for "what one means by.")

"I sat down for a while in a playground," wrote Saul Bellow in his 1956 "Seize the Day," "... to watch the kids play *potsy* and skip rope." New York kids, like others in the Northeastern United States, play *potsy*, the word derived from a marble of baked clay that the Oxford English Dictionary notes is "a fragment of pottery played with in hopscotch" when you don't have a skate key, which is now an antique.

In what New Yorkers call "the hinterland," which others call "the real America," incredulous people say, "You flipped your lid?" or "You gone ape?" New Yorkers, who once said, "What are you, crazy or something?" now shorten that to, *Whaddya, whaddya?*

A more subtle difference can be found in how words are stressed in phrases. Philip Scheffler, a New Yorker and executive editor of "60 Minutes" on CBS, wrote me about how he and the late Charles Kuralt, from North Carolina, emphasized words differently: "I ordered 'APPLE pie,' to distinguish it from 'PEACH pie'; my Tarheel friend ordered 'apple PIE,' to ensure he didn't get 'apple

In New Yorkese, 'two or three' becomes 'a couple few.'

SAUCE.' He dines on 'ham SANDWICH'; I select a 'HAM sandwich.' Should an out-of-towner ask us to tell him where the New York Knicks play roundball, I would direct him to 'Madison SQUARE Garden.' Kuralt would send the visitor to 'Madison Square GARDEN.'"

These are *shibboleths*, a word rooted in the name of a place that was pronounced differently by Israelites and Ephraimites, and was useful in revealing spies. The Bible tells us that some 42,000 Ephraimites were slain because they got it wrong; in those days, stress meant something.

Do not confuse New Yorkese with Brooklynese, where some sounds are often transposed. The *er-oy* transposition has long been noted: When the great Brooklyn Dodger pitcher Waite Hoyt was injured, fans said, *"Hert's hoit."* (Usually, the schwa feels schwach.)

In the same way, the consonant *r* is dropped from some words and inserted into others: a reference to a girl named Brenda and her mother becomes *Brender's mudda.*

The letter *d* also gets taken from one place and set in another. The contraction *didn't*, in New Yorkese, becomes the single-syllable *dint*. That lost *d* reappears as a substitute for *t* in the vocabulary of disgusted dismissal, as *fuggedaboudit* and *gedoudahea.* ("I dint do it, so gedoudahea." "Thanks." "Fuggedaboudit.")

Whenever pure-dialect Brooklynites take the subway to Manhattan, they say they are *gawna Noo Yawk*, as if Brooklyn were not part of New York City. In all boroughs, however, there is a tendency to talk at times when people from other places would normally listen; this conversus interruptus is not considered impolite, because it is an expression of interest.

"Talking is a New Yorker's way of showing friendship, especially to strangers," writes Deborah Tannen. And Jim Crotty observes in his 1997 "How to Talk American," "New Yorkers show they are listening by interrupting what you are saying and commenting on it."

I'd better explain the assertion above that "the *schwa* feels *schwach.*" In the science of language that calls itself linguistics, a *schwa* is a neutral vowel sound, its symbol an inverted *e*, pronounced *uh* and usually unstressed, as the *a* in *ago* or the *i* in *easily.* The Yiddish word *schwach* or *shvach* means "weak, listless, enervated, slightly nauseated" and in my opinion is the way the *schwa* sound must feel amid all the more forceful vowels and consonants.

As a Marylander transplanted from New York three decades ago, I suppose some of my former neighbors would take note of this off-the-wall observation with, *Whaddya, whaddya?* but I'll never know; they sprinted ahead to make the light.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

BIG TROUBLE: A Murder in a Small Western Town Sets Off a Struggle for the Soul of America

By J. Anthony Lukas. Illustrated. 879 pages. $32.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

WHEN J. Anthony Lukas took his own life earlier this year, the talk of publishing and journalism was that he feared that the vast project to which he had devoted most of the last decade was not up to his own exacting standards.

The project has now been published as "Big Trouble," Lukas's opulent, lavishly detailed account of a murder trial in Idaho in 1906, an event that he believes incarnated the conflicted American soul at that time. The book has its flaws. Despite them, it is a magnificent piece of work, a stunning, monumental achievement by a journalist and a writer of rare talent and vision.

Lukas's last book was "Common Ground," a prize-winning study of three families caught up in the school desegregation battles in Boston in the 1970s. Most of the elements that gave "Common Ground" its breadth and its brilliance are present in the new book as well, most important his amazingly thorough research and his ability to forge a lucid and compelling narrative out of what, in the hands of a lesser writer, might be an incoherent mass of data.

"Common Ground," to be sure, was a reporter's book, based largely on interviews that Lukas did with the families whose stories he told. "Big Trouble" is a historian's work, but like "Common Ground," it is scrupulously documented and lays out for readers a gorgeous, complex and instructive tapestry.

The story begins with a murder in the booming city of Caldwell, Idaho, in 1905. The victim was Frank Steunenberg, a sheep rancher, newspaper owner, local banker and former governor of Idaho. He was killed by a bomb set to go off when he opened the gate to his house.

As Lukas convincingly interprets it, the murder quickly unleashed the central passions of the country at that time, especially those evoked by the strife between capital and labor in the intense and violent form taken in the West. Within hours of the murder, the police in Caldwell arrested one Harry Orchard and charged him with it. Soon, Orchard, whose real name was Albert E. Horsley, was telling investigators a horrifying story of murder and mayhem that had been instigated by the leadership of the most powerful miners' union, the Western Mining Federation, created during the rambunctious late-19th-century boom years in Idaho and Colorado.

Orchard's confession led to the arrest of the union's three leading figures, William (Big Bill) Haywood, George Pettibone and Charles Moyer, and their legally questionable extradition from Colorado to Idaho. The trial of the three men is the central element of a narrative that the author expands into a vivid panorama encompassing a huge number of events and figures.

Lukas writes a history of Western mining and of the labor movement. He chronicles the bloody confrontations between unions and owners in the years before the Steunenberg murder. He recounts the ideological struggles of a time in American history when socialism terrified many, even as it seemed to others the best bulwark against the savagery of capitalism. Lukas's enormous dramatis personae include President Theodore Roosevelt, the railroad magnate Edward Henry Harriman, the actress Ethel Barrymore and the lawyers Clarence Darrow and William Borah.

"Big Trouble" is a big book, but it maintains an unflagging pace right to the end; its central narrative about the struggle over the three accused labor leaders is utterly gripping.

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Russian novelist Ivan Turgenev had an unusual use for playing cards. He wrote: "I was once in prison, in solitary confinement, for more than a month. The room was small, the heat stifling. Twice a day I carried 104 cards, two packs, one by one from one end of the room to the other. That made 208 round trips, nearly two kilometers! The day I didn't take my walk, all the blood went to my head!"

Cards are regularly used in prisons in more orthodox ways, and some American inmates can enjoy a type of game that has vanished in the outside world: the men's pairs. Some of the biggest have long been played in the Federal penitentiary in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The diagramed deal, played there more than a quarter-century ago, is certainly a strong candidate for the best hand ever played in a prison.

NORTH(D)
♠ A K J 10
♡ A J 3
◇ A 9 8 4
♣ J 8

WEST
♠ 5 3
♡ 10 6 4
◇ J 7
♣ A K 10 6 4 2

EAST
♠ Q 6 2
♡ K 7
◇ K Q 10 6 5 3 2
♣ 5

SOUTH
♠ 9 8 7 4
♡ Q 9 8 5 2
◇ —
♣ Q 9 7 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	1 ◇	1 ♡	1 N.T.
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

After a somewhat odd auction, South played in four hearts and received a trump lead. This was ducked to the king and East shifted to his singleton club. West took two winners and played a third round, ruffed with dummy's ace.

South cashed the heart jack, ruffed a diamond, and drew the last trump to reach the ending shown at right. Reading the position perfectly, South led his club queen and threw the spade jack from the dummy. East was now helpless: Whichever suit he discarded would provide South with his tenth trick. And that is as pretty a trump squeeze as you will see behind bars or in front of them.

NORTH
♠ A K J
♡ —
◇ A 9 8
♣ —

WEST
♠ 5 3
♡ —
◇ J 7
♣ 10 6

EAST
♠ Q 6 2
♡ —
◇ K 10 6
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 9 8 7 4
♡ 9
◇ —
♣ Q

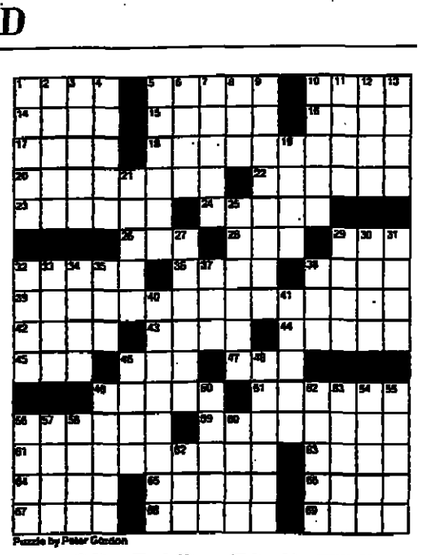
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Frosts, as a cake
5 Give off an odor
10 "Iliad" or "Aeneid," e.g.
14 Trig ratio
15 No-no
16 Warrior princess of TV
17 Declare with confidence
18 TV top antenna
20 1996 Michael Crichton novel
22 Confidential matter
23 Skeleton's place?
24 Broad valleys
25 "So there!"
28 Sprinted
29 Dripping
32 Town square
36 Genesis garden
38 Jazzy talk
39 Nutty thought
42 Tennis great Lendl
43 Humor columnist Bombeck
44 Harbingers
45 Physicist's workplace
46 Mensa members have high ones
47 ——-fi (book genre)
49 Rockne of Notre Dame
51 Once a year
56 Set of advantages
59 Generosity
61 Beginners' skiing area
63 Price
64 Actor Estrada
65 Uses a Smith-Corona
66 Competed
67 There are 435 in Cong.
68 Sesames, e.g.
69 Makes mistakes

DOWN

1 Stem that works with a bow
2 Kind of engineer or service
3 Month after diciembre
4 Feudal workers
5 Layers
6 Sir's counterpart
7 Receded
8 Arcing shot
9 Perry White was her boss
10 Company V.I.P.'s
11 Prickly
12 Legal memo starter
13 It's made of plaster of paris
18 Selective Service registrant, agewise
21 Post-op period
26 Sports venues
27 Cosmopolitan publisher
29 Broad
30 Like left-hand page numbers
31 Upton products
32 Comedian Hartman
33 Volcano output
34 United —— Emirates
35 Kind of Buddhist
37 Not too intelligent
38 "Huckleberry Finn" character
40 Bands take them
41 Performing
46 Annual Memorial Day event
48 Gentle stroke
49 Difficulties to be worked out
50 Run off to the chapel
52 Chutzpah
53 Pan Am rival, formerly
54 Daisylike bloom
55 Yorkshire city
56 "Deutschland —— Alles"
57 Undiluted
58 Scissors cut
60 Mimicked
62 Soapmaker's solution



Puzzle by Peter Gordon

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 17

J	E	J	U	N	E			C	H	E	S	S		
U	L	U	L	A	T	E	S		A	L	E	X	E	I
M	I	N	T	C	H	I	P		Q	A	N	T	A	S
A	S	K		L	I	G	H	T	U	P		I	R	S
N	I	C	K		C	H	E	R	I		B	N	A	I
J	O	A	N	S		T	R	U		B	O	C	C	E
I	N	R	O	A	D		E	S	T	H	E	T	E	S
		C	L	A	D		S	O	A	R				
B	U	C	K	E	Y	E	S		O	N	W	A	R	D
A	P	R	E	S		G	P	S		G	A	T	O	R
A	T	A	D		G	A	O	L	S		R	E	B	S
L	I	B		G	O	S	O	U	T	H		C	L	E
I	M	B	E	A	T		F	R	O	U	F	R	O	U
S	E	E	S	T	O		S	P	A	R	R	O	W	S
M	S	D	O	S				S	T	O	W	E	S	

INTERNATIONAL



Two Cobra militiamen pushing wheelbarrows loaded with looted goods past a cemetery in Brazzaville.

A Ghost Capital in Congo

'Cobras' Loot in Brazzaville's Deserted Streets

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic — After a four-month civil war that may now be over, Brazzaville is not much of a city anymore. It is a ghost town haunted by the young militiamen who seized it Wednesday in the name of a former president of the Congo Republic, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

A few days after the fighters, called Cobras, blasted out rival forces, hundreds of them rifled through the ruins of this city for some kind of war booty. Some were drunk on liquor and marijuana — and almost all on the conviction that they had won a great victory.

The Cobras' capture of Brazzaville, which came with support from Angola's military, appears to have ended the rule of Pascal Lissouba, who succeeded General Sassou-Nguesso in 1992 as the Congo Republic's first freely elected president. General Sassou-Nguesso has promised to form a broad-based transitional government that he said would rule until elections, the date for which he did not specify.

The civil war here followed by only six months an insurrection that brought President Laurent Kabila to power just across the Congo River in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the former Zaire.

Like the fighting there, the conflict here reflected regional and ethnic cleavages. General Sassou-Nguesso is from the north of the Congo Republic, while Mr. Lissouba and his allies are from different tribes of the south.

As foreign journalists toured Brazzaville in a pickup truck, Cobras waved fists and automatic rifles and exulted in proclaiming the liquidation of rival militias.

"The Ninjas, the Mambas, the Koy-Koy — they are all gone," said one fighter. "Tell the world that the Cobras have captured Congo!" one man shouted.

Central Brazzaville, once one of Africa's more attractive and comfortable capitals, is a shattered ruin. Apartment buildings and office towers stand scorched, their rooms open to the sky through smashed windows or shell holes blasted through their walls.

In some neighborhoods, streets are littered ankle deep with the trash of a modern urban war. Concrete and glass shards of shattered buildings are mixed with the rocket tubes and shell casings that thousands of Congolese men and youths used to wreak the destruction.

Much of the war's human cost is obscured simply because the people are gone. In the Ounze District, 20 graves beside a main road are marked with crude crosses made of scrap wood. The dead had been buried there, a man said, because the fighting that killed them blocked their being taken to a cemetery. In other areas, bodies lay decomposing in the streets.

In the looting, some fighters settled for small prizes. One man trundled a garlanded artificial Christmas tree on a cart, and another a wheelbarrow full of new store-wrapped toys, including a Monopoly game. But outside the former political school of the Congolese Community Party, other men filled trucks with furniture, stereo speakers and framed pictures. On another street, a young man hauling a refrigerator hid his face from photographers.

General Sassou-Nguesso was an army colonel in 1979 when he was handed power because of a political crisis in the governing Communist Party.

He loosened controls on the economy but kept authoritarian rule until popular pressure forced him to give up single-party rule and permit free elections. In a 1992 presidential campaign, General Sassou-Nguesso portrayed himself as a champion of consensus politics but was thrown out of power, winning only 17 percent of the vote, as Mr. Lissouba became president. While pursuing power through elections, Congolese politicians kept their military options open by forming militias.

This summer, with Mr. Lissouba's term running out and presidential elections scheduled, Mr. Lissouba sparked the war by trying to disarm General Sassou-Nguesso's Cobras.

BRIEFLY

U.S. Envoy in Israel For New Peace Bid

JERUSALEM— President Bill Clinton's special envoy to the Middle East, Dennis Ross, arrived in Israel on Sunday for another round of meetings with Israeli and Palestinian leaders in an effort to push the peace process forward.

Mr. Ross was scheduled to meet with both Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Netanyahu's top aide, David Bar-Illan, said Israel would discuss with Mr. Ross an American request for a "time-out" in Israeli settlement activity and make arrangements for talks to be held in Washington at the end of the month between Foreign Minister David Levy and Mahmoud Abbas, Mr. Arafat's top deputy. *(AP)*

Tajik Rebels Free Captured Soldiers

DUSHANBE, Tajikistan — Armed Islamic opposition units freed 80 government soldiers Sunday, bolstering peace prospects in the former Soviet state. They were captured in four years of war.

The 80 prisoners arrived in a convoy of trucks, escorted by Russian peacekeepers deployed by the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The prisoners were bearded and thin after their ordeal, and their clothes were shabby. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, in a rushed trip to Haiti, lectured President Rene Preval and politicians to try to reach a compromise and break the political impasse that has paralyzed the government and economy of the Caribbean nation. *(LAT)*

'Misinterpretations' in South Africa

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A top apartheid-era official told South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission last week that thousands of cases of torture and murder under the National Party government were really a result of a misunderstanding — a semantics problem.

The official, Adriaan Vlok, acknowledged that plans approved at cabinet-level meetings had called for political enemies to be "permanently removed from society," "eliminated" and "neutralized." But he said that if security officials had believed those were orders to maim or kill, they had misunderstood.

Mr. Vlok, a former minister of law and order and the highest-ranking former official to ask for amnesty, said cabinet officials had only meant to encourage arrests and detentions.

"Now, with the benefit of hindsight," Mr. Vlok said, "we can see that there wasn't enough consideration given about the use of these words. We only realize now with shock and dismay that they gave rise to certain actions."

Mr. Vlok's testimony left panel members rolling their eyes and exchanging looks of amazement.

The commissioners seemed to take turns telling him that they found it hard to believe that cabinet officials had not known their orders were being "misinterpreted" when so many people were dying in police custody or disappearing.

"When a person pitched up dead, what did you do?" a commissioner asked. "What did you say?"

Others pointed out that newspapers had reported on the deaths, and that most of the world had been aware of the torture going on at the hands of the security forces.

After 22 months, and armed now with the testimony of thousands of victims and the amnesty applications of hundreds of police and army officers who say they were only following orders, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has begun to focus on the chain of command at the highest levels of the former government.

So far, these hearings seem to be leading into a semantic fog. On the one hand the high-level witnesses say that the gruesome details of apartheid-era brutality were never foreseen or encouraged by the top levels of the National Party government. On the other hand these officials are more than willing to admit that their orders could have been "misinterpreted."

They appear to be trying to walk a fine line, leaving room for subordinates to apply for amnesty, but asserting that they themselves had no part in the brutality.

Perhaps there was no better example than the testimony of two former army generals. One, Joep Joubert, is applying for amnesty for his role in planning several assassinations. He testified that he had sought approval for his plan from another general, the head of the defense forces, at a cocktail party.

Later the same day, his superior, Janie Geldenhuis, said he would never have approved General Joubert's proposal. But he agreed that General Joubert had spoken to him about a "very vague" plan. He said the other general might have been under the impression that he had been given approval.

Mr. Vlok's testimony this week was particularly disappointing for commission officials because they had expected more. Mr. Vlok has asked for amnesty for his role in ordering several bombings and has endorsed the panel's work.

Their frustration was clear. But Mr. Vlok, who repeatedly apologized for all that had happened and said he took responsibility for it, insisted that from his vantage point as a minister he had been shielded from awareness of abuses.

"These things happened on the ground," he said at one point. "How were we supposed to know? It's as simple as that."

"In all the reports that found themselves to my desk," he added, "there was not a single case in which it was said we tortured a person before he gave us the information. So I could not know about it."

Roelf Meyer, a former defense minister who has started a new nonracial party, said he had never heard any discussions calling for illegal acts against political activists. So did Leon Wessels, who was a member of the state security council, a body charged with making policy recommendations on security.

Kenya Police Fire Tear Gas to Quell Protest

The Associated Press

NYAHURURU, Kenya — The police fired bullets into the air, hurled tear-gas canisters and beat Kenyans with clubs Sunday in another violent crackdown on a pro-democracy rally.

The police, who have broken up all but one anti-government protest, killed four protesters in this opposition stronghold in July, when the protests began.

The 5,000 demonstrators ignored orders to disperse. Within minutes, the police shot a dozen tear-gas canisters into the crowd assembled on an open field. Gunshots crackled through the air.

Panicked demonstrators fled through the streets of this farming town, 150 kilometers northwest of Kenya's capital, Nairobi. They were pursued by about 100 policemen, who beat stragglers with clubs and whips.

Several demonstrators bled and moaned where they fell to the ground.

The National Convention Assembly had called the demonstration to demand the repeal of laws dating from British colonial rule that its says would give President Daniel arap Moi an edge in elections to be held this year.

Mr. Moi, 74, has ruled Kenya for 19 years and is seeking a fifth, five-year term. A date for the vote has not been announced.

District Officer Maurice Mbithe told the crowd the gathering was illegal before he unleashed the police.

"The police are stopping the meeting because they are afraid of us," countered Professor Kivutha Kibwana, an assembly spokesman.

The police have previously used violence to break up all pro-reform rallies. More than a dozen people were killed in police crackdowns on pro-democracy rallies on July 7, including the four who died in Nyahururu.

Protesters called for a boycott of celebrations Monday, a holiday in recognition of Kenya's first president, the late Jomo Kenyatta, and other independence fighters.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Belgium Courts Foreign Investors With Issue That Anticipates the Euro

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Investors will get a glimpse of how the capital market in euros will function once the European Union's common currency is up and running when Belgium this month markets a 10-year benchmark issue at home and abroad.

The aim of the exercise is to draw foreign investors to Belgian paper.

With a mere 5 percent of its debt held by nonresidents, Belgium is one of the least exposed of all EU countries to outside investors. By contrast, nonresident holdings of German government debt are estimated at 38 percent of the total market.

Because of its isolation, Belgium risks paying more to borrow money once the unified market is established. The size of its outstanding debt — at last count, 130 percent of gross domestic product and the largest of any of the countries preparing to adopt the single currency — means that Belgium will pay a greater credit-risk premium than, say, Germany or France.

The yield on 10-year paper is 5.67 percent in Germany and 5.69 percent in France, compared with 5.79 percent in Belgium. Reducing the differential in the unified market will in part be a function of the attractiveness of the issuer.

In no small part, the attraction is based on liquidity — the amount outstanding in a single issue. Investors pay a premium for liquid issues knowing that large amounts can be bought or sold without affecting the price.

Thus, Belgium intends to create its new 10-year benchmark by issuing simultaneously in Belgian francs, French francs and Deutsche marks. The coupons will be identical, and the nominal amounts will all be redenominated in euros when the common currency is introduced in 1999.

The aim is to build with future accretions an overall issue of some 300 billion Belgian francs ($8.25 billion). The initial offering is expected to include 5 billion French francs ($846 million) and 1.5 billion DM ($851 million).

The French franc and DM bonds will be listed in Belgium and subject to Belgian law but will be syndicated from Paris and Frankfurt, respectively. The aim is to induce French and German institutional investors to buy Belgian government paper, and therefore the pricing may not be identical. As is usual in the Belgian market, nonresident investors are exempt from the domestic withholding tax on interest payments.

Executives at J.P. Morgan, which is coordinating the operation, say the method of simultaneous syndication in different markets probably will become standard operating practice within the euro zone.

The only risky aspect of the Belgian issue is its timing. Investors fear that short-term European interest rates are headed higher and that U.S. rates may be raised soon. Such moves would unnerve bond markets.

The extent of the uncertainty shows up in the differences between forecasts of where interest rates and exchange rate will stand about a year from now. At J.P. Morgan, analysts see a steady rise in short-term rates driving 10-year German yields to 6.5 percent by the end of 1998. By contrast, Lehman Brothers expects a rise only to 5.85 percent by the middle of 1998 and then a decline to around current levels.

Goldman Sachs, which also forecasts a hefty rise in German rates, expects the dollar to fall to 1.60 DM by the end of next year, whereas Deutsche Bank, which expects only a modest rise in German yields, forecasts the dollar will be worth 1.90 DM by then. The dollar ended last week at 1.7619 DM.

Moreover, this year's bond-market rally — which appears to have peaked at the start of this month — was driven by institutional investors rushing to buy. The move suggested investors were fully invested and under no pressure to add to their holdings.

Given the continuing light calendar of new issues in the international market and the increasing preference for the relative safety of floating-rate paper, the final months of this year may be a period when institutional investors build up cash.

Waters Seem Placid, but Brace for a Storm

Bridge News

NEW YORK — This week is not expected to produce much excitement on the bond market, with the August trade report scheduled for release Tuesday the closest thing to an exciting statistic that traders are likely to see.

The market may show little change, but its trend is likely to be lower as a growing number of hints points to an eventual interest-rate increase by the Federal Reserve Board.

U.S. inflation reports took center stage after the Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan, indicated this month that price pressures remained a possibility unless U.S. growth slowed.

Traders found a new reason to worry about the rate outlook when U.S. output data Friday showed the highest level in two-and-a-half years in factory use, a level that is expected to trouble Fed policymakers.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed with a yield of 6.44 percent Friday, compared with 6.43 percent a week earlier.

Given Mr. Greenspan's comments, and statistics showing that the economy is still growing faster than what the Fed continues to be a sustainable noninflationary rate, some participants are starting to brace for a Fed rate increase as early as the central bank's Nov. 12 meeting.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"The inevitability of a move grows with each passing day, it seems," said Josh Feinman, an economist at Bankers Trust. "They're just going to have to do something; the economy's not slowing down on its own, and signs of strain are building."

Hugh Whelan, a vice president at Aeltus Investment Management, also said the market ought to be pricing in a higher level of risk.

Traders see this week as the calm before the storm. The storm could break out Oct. 28, when the bond market gets third-quarter data on employment costs, Mr. Greenspan is scheduled to testify before Congress again and the U.S. Treasury auctions off two-year notes, starting a series of issues totaling $65 billion or more.

The employment cost figure is one of two key numbers still to be released before the Fed's Nov. 12 meeting; the other is the October employment report, due Nov. 7.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Oct. 17. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Austrian Schilling

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
176 Austria	5⅝	07/15/07	99.4500	5.6600
225 Austria	5⅝	04/11/07	100.3500	5.7300

British Pound

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
136 Fin Resid Hous	11.126	09/30/50	144.5648	7.7000
139 Abbey Natl TS	6	08/10/99	97.7500	6.1400
140 BA Credit Card	7⅛	10/15/04	100.1250	7.1200

Canadian Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
217 Canada	7¼	06/01/07	111.2000	6.5000
220 Canada	7½	12/01/03	110.9400	6.7600

Danish Krone

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
4 Denmark	7	11/15/07	106.5000	6.5700
9 Denmark	8	03/15/06	112.7600	7.0900
16 Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.3000	8.1600
17 Denmark	7	11/10/24	105.0500	6.6600
26 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.2200	7.3200
39 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.8700	5.8900
40 Denmark	7	12/15/04	106.5300	6.5700
41 Denmark	8	05/15/03	111.0500	7.2000
43 Denmark	6	11/15/02	101.8000	5.8900
50 Denmark	9	11/15/98	104.4000	8.6200
72 Denmark	6	02/15/99	101.5500	5.9100
91 Nykredit	7	10/01/29	96.3500	7.2700
101 Realkredit	7	10/01/29	95.9500	7.3000
116 Nykredit	6	10/01/26	92.6500	6.4800
135 Denmark	7	02/15/98	100.8500	6.9400
137 Nykredit	7	10/01/26	98.5500	7.1000
205 Byg Realkred	7	10/01/29	95.5500	7.3300

Deutsche Mark

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Germany	6	07/04/07	102.4867	5.8500
3 Germany	6½	07/04/27	104.0300	6.2500
5 Germany	6	01/04/07	102.8900	5.8300
6 Germany	6½	10/14/05	108.2509	6.0000
8 Germany	8	01/21/02	111.1900	7.1900
10 Germany	4	09/17/99	99.2300	4.0300
11 Germany	9	10/20/00	111.2140	8.0900
12 Germany	8	07/22/02	115.8428	6.9100
14 Bundesobligation	4½	02/22/02	97.9340	4.5900
15 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	104.2450	6.0000
18 Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	106.1291	6.9500
19 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	109.9307	6.2500
20 Germany	4½	05/17/02	97.7050	4.6100
21 Germany	7¾	01/03/05	109.2392	6.7500
22 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	111.4550	6.7300
23 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.8400	5.5900
24 Germany	3½	06/18/99	99.8000	3.5400
25 Germany 94	6¼	01/04/24	99.8446	6.2600
28 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	110.9487	6.9900
29 Germany	3¾	03/19/99	99.2600	3.7800
30 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.2880	6.5800
32 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.8107	7.3100
33 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	113.0900	7.7400
34 Germany	6	01/05/06	102.7300	5.8400
35 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	102.7000	5.7200
44 Germany	6	06/20/16	100.7681	5.9500
45 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.3133	6.4100
46 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	106.1200	6.2400
47 Germany	5	05/21/01	100.1200	4.9900
48 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.5100	6.1600
49 Germany	8½	02/20/01	110.5767	7.6900
51 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	108.7700	6.6700
53 Germany	4¾	11/20/01	98.9800	4.8000
56 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	107.4750	6.2800
57 Germany	6½	03/15/00	104.0400	6.2500
58 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.6600	6.1500
59 Germany	5	08/20/01	100.3400	4.9800
61 Germany SP	zero	07/04/27	15.4500	6.4600
62 Germany	8⅛	12/20/00	111.3275	7.9700
63 Germany	6	09/15/03	103.3633	5.8000
64 Germany	6	02/16/06	102.6750	5.8400
65 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.7912	6.4900
66 Germany	7	01/13/00	104.9850	6.6700
69 Germany	9	01/22/01	111.9100	8.0400
70 Germany	3½	12/18/98	99.2200	3.5300
71 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	100.8800	4.9600
73 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	100.8900	4.9600
74 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	102.9308	6.5600
75 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	104.5950	5.9800
76 Germany	7½	11/11/04	111.9733	6.7000
77 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.7700	6.3200
80 Germany	5¼	11/21/00	100.7480	5.0900
82 Germany	8½	05/21/01	110.7500	7.5600
89 Germany	6¾	07/20/00	109.8800	7.9600
92 Treuhand	6⅛	07/01/99	103.0500	6.1900
93 Germany	3½	09/18/98	99.6400	3.5100
94 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	107.2500	6.2900
98 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	100.8900	5.2000
100 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	103.1980	5.8100
106 Germany	6½	01/02/99	102.5700	6.3400
109 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	102.8900	6.6800
115 Germany	8¼	05/22/00	109.4800	7.9900
118 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	102.6200	5.9700
119 Germany	8½	08/21/00	109.4700	7.7600
129 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	100.7400	6.5800
132 KFW FRN	3.135	09/23/02	99.8400	3.1400
141 Treuhand	5⅝	04/29/99	102.0000	5.6400
142 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	104.7700	6.6800
143 Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	101.4100	5.3000
145 Treuhand	6½	07/29/99	103.0100	6.0700
155 Germany SP	zero	01/04/24	19.5000	6.4300
156 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	101.0200	6.0600
158 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	101.4850	6.0400
161 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	101.4700	5.6700
167 Westld Hypobk	5¾	10/15/07	98.7000	5.8300
168 Germany	5⅝	09/20/16	95.3750	5.9000
174 Germany	5⅛	10/20/98	101.1400	5.1900
178 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	102.0200	5.6400
181 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	103.2500	6.6600
187 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	101.9000	6.2600
193 Cap Credit Card	5⅝	08/15/01	95.3399	5.9000
195 Germany FRN	3.048	09/30/04	99.1700	3.0700
199 Globaldrive FRN	3.685	10/15/00	100.0000	3.6800
201 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	100.8600	6.2000
222 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	106.6600	7.2700
224 Germany	6	02/20/98	100.7575	5.9500
230 Germany SP	zero	07/04/07	57.8600	5.7900
250 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	101.4100	5.5500

Dutch Guilder

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
54 Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	100.7700	5.7100
68 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	101.5000	6.1600
87 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	117.4000	6.3900
99 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	102.9600	6.5600
103 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.3500	7.3400
105 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	111.7500	8.0500
108 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	110.7000	7.6800
111 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	115.0000	6.5200
117 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	107.6000	6.2700
127 Netherlands SP	zero	01/15/23	20.6000	6.4500
128 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	104.7000	7.1600
140 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.1800	5.6300
147 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	102.0000	5.6400
151 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	105.6000	6.1600
152 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	112.7500	7.7600
153 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	101.6500	6.3900
154 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	103.4500	6.7700
162 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	107.8500	6.4900
165 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	109.0000	6.4200
185 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	102.7000	5.8400
186 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	113.4500	6.8300
192 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.4500	7.1200
204 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	106.3000	7.2900
217 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	110.0000	8.1800
215 Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	102.3500	6.6000
221 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	103.7500	6.7500
231 Netherlands	8¼	05/01/00	109.2580	8.0100
234 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	105.6000	7.1000
249 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	119.2000	6.9200

ECU

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
67 France OAT	5½	04/25/07	97.5000	5.6400
131 France OAT	6	04/25/04	102.2800	5.8700
191 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	111.3100	6.7400
200 Britain	8	01/27/98	100.8750	7.9300
210 France OAT	8½	04/25/22	125.1800	6.5900
232 Spain	6	01/31/08	100.2500	5.9900

Finnish Markka

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
134 Finland	7¼	04/18/06	110.0474	6.5900
235 Finland	11	01/15/99	107.9517	10.1900

French Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
113 Cybervol FRN	3.448	07/06/02	100.0200	3.4400
173 FranceOAT	5½	04/25/07	98.8200	5.5700
182 FranceOAT	5½	10/25/07	98.9600	5.5600
212 France OAT	8½	04/25/03	115.2500	7.3800
214 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	111.1600	6.5200
233 France B.T.F.	zero	12/11/97	98.6807	7.4700

Italian Lira

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
171 Italy	6¾	07/01/07	105.0400	6.4300
223 Italy	6¾	02/01/07	104.9600	6.4300

Japanese Yen

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
133 NTT	2½	07/25/07	103.2744	2.4200
203 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	117.3750	4.4700
228 Fannie Mae	2⅛	10/09/07	100.5035	2.1100
236 Exim Bk Japan	2⅞	07/28/05	107.6250	2.6700

Spanish Peseta

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
166 Spain	5	01/31/01	98.1940	5.0900
179 Spain	6¾	04/15/00	103.8120	6.5000
244 Spain	7.90	02/28/02	109.3910	7.2200
246 Spain	7.35	03/31/07	109.8310	6.6900

Swedish Krona

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
88 Sweden	11	01/21/99	106.9230	10.2900
90 Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	112.0231	7.1400
125 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	110.8336	9.2500
157 Sweden	5½	04/12/02	98.6130	5.5800
194 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	119.4650	8.5800
237 Sweden	6½	10/25/06	101.4140	6.4100

U.S. Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
2 Brazil	4½	04/15/14	98.3603	4.5800
7 Argentina par L	5½	03/31/23	75.9389	7.2400
13 Brazil	10⅛	05/15/27	101.4654	9.9800
27 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	123.3750	9.3200
31 Argentina	9¾	09/19/27	101.2333	9.6300
36 Argentina	11¾	01/30/17	116.0046	9.8100
37 Argentina FRN	6 9/16	03/29/05	94.9107	7.0500
38 Venezuela	9¼	09/15/27	96.2500	9.6100
42 Brazil L FRN	6 11/16	04/15/06	93.5055	7.1500
52 Brazil par ZI	5¼	04/15/24	75.8514	6.9200
55 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	87.3750	7.7300
60 Brazil S.L FRN	6¾	04/15/12	86.1900	7.8300
78 Mexico	6¼	12/31/19	83.6875	7.4600
79 Venezuela FRN	6¾	12/18/07	95.0700	7.1000
81 Russia	10	06/26/07	106.1809	9.4200
83 Brazil FRN	6 13/16	01/01/01	99.2000	6.8700
84 Bulgaria FRN	6 13/16	07/28/11	81.2500	8.2300
85 Mexico FRN	6¼	12/31/19	83.6875	7.4600
86 Brazil S.L FRN	6¾	04/15/09	90.5200	7.4600
95 Ecuador par	3½	02/28/25	56.8750	6.1500
96 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	99.6250	6.9000
97 Argentina FRN	6⅞	03/31/23	90.6563	7.5800
102 Ecuador FRN	3¼	02/28/15	74.7008	4.3500
104 Plat Com. FRN	5.92	09/14/06	100.0000	5.9200
107 Brazil	6	09/15/13	83.6250	7.1700
110 CADES	zero	07/10/98	95.2332	6.8800
112 Brazil S.ZI FRN	6 11/16	04/15/24	88.8300	7.5300
114 Mexico A FRN	6.693	12/31/19	96.1250	6.9600
120 Poland FRN	6 15/16	10/27/24	101.8968	6.8100
121 Bulgaria FRN	6 9/16	07/28/24	84.0625	7.9600
122 Mexico D FRN	6 9/16	12/28/19	96.0916	7.0900
123 Canada	6⅛	07/15/02	99.8123	6.1400
124 Ecuador FRN	6 11/16	02/28/25	82.4400	8.1100
126 Mexico	11¾	09/15/16	120.3750	9.4500
130 Mexico B FRN	6.836	12/31/19	99.4565	6.8700
138 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	100.3161	8.3500
144 IADB	6⅝	03/07/07	99.6577	6.6500
146 Argentina FRN	5.898	12/28/99	37.6500	15.6600
148 Plat Com. FRN	zero	09/14/02	100.0022	0.0000
149 Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	108.1250	9.1300
150 Un Bk Norw fm	5⅞	10/14/99	99.8700	5.7500
159 Peru Pdi	4	03/07/17	69.7944	5.7300
163 Russia	9¼	11/27/01	104.5394	8.8500
164 Mexico C FRN	6.82	12/31/19	96.2008	7.0900
169 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	66.4375	3.3900
170 Brazil	8⅞	11/05/01	104.6250	8.4800
172 Fst Chicago fm	5.819	09/23/02	99.8800	5.8300
175 Commerz FRN	5.594	01/29/01	99.6000	5.6200
177 Canada	5½	01/30/01	100.7446	5.4600
180 Panama	8⅞	09/30/27	100.0000	8.8800
183 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	86.7500	7.7800
184 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	83.6875	7.4700
188 ADB	6⅝	06/11/07	102.3750	6.5900
189 Mydfa FRN	6 15/16	09/09/07	87.7822	7.6200
190 CADES	zero	12/23/97	99.0212	5.3400
196 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	83.6875	7.4700
197 Canada	6¾	08/28/06	102.2500	6.6000
198 Peru	3¾	03/07/17	62.8291	5.1700
202 Canada FRN	5½	02/10/99	99.8900	5.5100
206 Metsaserla	4⅜	10/15/02	102.6116	4.2600
207 JFCME	6¾	07/03/07	101.2500	6.6700
208 Toyota Motor	6¼	07/22/02	99.7859	6.2600
209 Korea Dev Bk	7¼	05/15/06	99.3913	7.2900
213 Philippines Fix	8¾	10/07/16	99.8750	8.7600
216 Britain FRN	5⅝	10/04/01	100.1486	5.4900
218 Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	97.6252	4.6100
219 Panama FRN	4	07/17/16	88.0000	4.5500
226 Mosenergo Fin	8¾	10/09/02	98.7500	8.4800
227 Argentina FRN	5.656	04/01/01	113.5572	4.9800
229 Brazil S.L FRN	6¾	04/15/12	86.2138	7.8300
238 Argentina	11	10/09/06	113½	9.6900
239 Pera Fin Svc	9⅝	10/15/02	100.1892	9.3600
240 Petroliam Nasl	7⅛	10/18/06	99.6250	7.1500
241 BFCE FRN	6.469	12/31/99	99.9500	6.4700
242 Canada	6½	05/30/00	101.2500	6.4200
243 Turkey	10	09/19/07	104.6833	9.5500
245 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	75.2500	8.3100
247 Panama	3¾	07/17/14	79.2500	4.7300
248 Ontario	6	02/21/06	96.5941	6.2100

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bank of Nova Scotia	$500	2002	libor	99.971	99.90	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations $10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
BG Bank	$150	2005	0.40	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.40 over 3-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1.90 over. Fees 0.60%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Corestates Bank	$500	2002	0.05	99.828	99.88	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Depfa	$750	1999	0.04	100.10	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Evergreen Funding	$195	2010	0.41	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Average life 8.1 years. Also $38 million paying 1¼ over Libor. Fees not available. Denominations $500,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Royal Bank of Canada	$500	2002	libor	99.87	99.94	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Suncorp Metway	$350	2002	0.15	99.825	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Triangle Funding	$1,387.5	1998	libor	100.00	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Also $48.75 million due 2001 and paying 0.18 over Libor, $15 million due 2001 and paying 0.48 over Libor and $18.75 million due 2001, to be priced Oct. 22. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.)
Triangle Funding	$1,860	2003	0.14	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Average life 3 years. Also $35 million paying 0.53 over Libor and $45 million, to be priced Oct. 22. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.)
Triangle Funding	DM600	2005	0.20	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Average life 5 years. Also $1,041 million paying 0.19 over Libor, $30 million paying 0.58 over Libor and $30 million, to be priced Oct. 22. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.)
Aire Valley Finance	£567	2039	0.14	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2004, when coupon may be reset. Fees not available. Denominations £100,000. (NatWest Capital Markets.)
Aire Valley Finance	£300	2039	0.07	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2000, when coupon may be reset. Also £68 million paying 0.22 over Libor, £28.5 million paying 0.36 over Libor and £25.5 million paying 0.60 over Libor. Fees not available. Denominations £100,000. (NatWest Capital Markets.)
Asset Backed Capital	ITL400,000	1999	0.05	100.31	99.96	Below 3-month Libor. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
European Investment Bank	ITL750,000	2004	0.55	101⅛	99.55	Interest will be 0.55 over 6-month Libor until 1999, thereafter a fixed 5¼%. Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU, in which case it will become fungible with outstanding issue. Fees 1¼%. (Credito Italiano.)
European Investment Bank	GDr30,000	2002	0.85	100.30	99.80	Below 3-month Athibor. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Dao Heng Bank	HK$1,000	2000	0.32	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable, private placement. Fees not disclosed. (HSBC Markets.)
Fixed-Coupons						
African Development Bank	$300	2002	6¼	99.704	99.49	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Banque Natexis	$500	2000	6	99.768	99.58	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	$200	1999	4⅝	98.245	97.19	Reoffered at 97.27. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Commerzbank.)
European Investment Bank	$500	2002	6⅛	99.607	99.35	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)
European Investment Bank	$100	2007	7	101.675	—	Callable at par from 1998. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Gillette	$300	2000	6	100.96	99.63	Reoffered at 99.785. Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Inter-American Development Bank	$1,000	2007	6⅜	99.373	99.26	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Metrocall	$200	2007	9¾	100.00	—	Semiannually. Callable at par from 2002. Fees 2½%. (Morgan Stanley Dean Witter.)
New South Wales Treasury	$187	1999	5.9525	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations $100,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social	DM400	2017	9	103.00	—	Reoffered at 100¼. Callable at par in 2007. Fees 3¼%. (CS First Boston.)
Turkey	DM500	2007	8⅛	100⅝	98.05	Reoffered at 98⅞. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1.5 billion marks. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Credit Communal de Belgique	FF1,500	perpt	6¼	99.917	—	Interest will be a fixed 6¼% until 2009, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1.87 over 6-month Pibor. Fees 0.625%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank	FF2,000	2008	5¾	101.554	99.01	Reoffered at 99.904. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
MBNA European American Structured Offerings	FF3,000	2002	5¼	99.947	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
BGB Finance Ireland	ITL50,000	2007	10	99⅛	—	Interest will be a fixed 10% until 2000, thereafter 16% less twice the 12-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 300 billion lire. Fees 2%. (Cariplo.)
European Investment Bank	ITL75,000	2007	10¼	100.095	—	Interest will be a fixed 10¼% until 1999, thereafter 16% less twice the 12-month Libor. Reoffered at 99½. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 225 billion lire. Fees not available. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais	ITL200,000	2007	11	101¼	—	Interest will be a fixed 11% in first two years, thereafter 16% less twice the 12-month Libor. Reoffered at 99½. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Westdeutsche Landesbank	ITL400,000	2000	5¼	101.185	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.)
European Investment Bank	DK400	2002	5½	101.96	99.50	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 800 million kroner. Fees 1⅝%. (Generale Bank.)
Fannie Mae	NZ$450	2007	zero	51.521	—	Yield 6.86%. Noncallable private placement. Proceeds NZ$231 million. Fees 0.30%. (SBC Warburg.)
Equity-Linked						
Credit Suisse First Boston (London)	$200	2005	2	100.00	—	Callable at par in 2000. Convertible into Novartis registered shares at 2,771 francs per share, a 21% premium, and at 1.463 francs per dollar. Fees 2½%. Denominations $10,000. (CS First Boston.)
Winbond Electronics	$150	2002	open	open	—	Coupon indicated at 0.25 to 1%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 12 to 18% premium. Fees not available. Terms to be set Oct. 24. (Banque Paribas.)
SBC Jersey	DM200	2002	1¼	97¼	—	Callable at par in 2000. Exchangeable from 1999 for the cash value of a basket of shares from five European banks. Fees 2½%. (SBC Warburg.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 20-24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Hong Kong:** Anhui Conch Cement Co. to begin trading on the Hong Kong stock exchange. **Earnings expected this week:** Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd., Advani-Oerlikon Ltd., Bajaj Auto Ltd.	**Sofia:** Bulgarian government holds international conference on investment.	**Foz do Iguacu, Brazil:** Brazil's Parana state utility holds International Conference for Electrical Sector Executives. **Earnings expected this week:** Hilton Hotels Corp., Lockheed Martin Corp., Nabisco Holdings Corp., Salomon Inc.
Monday Oct. 20	**Bangkok:** Export-Import Bank of Thailand signs loan contract with foreign financing sources to borrow $500 million to help out exporters. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases wholesale price index and merchandise trade figures.	**Stockholm:** Central bank releases balance-of-payments data. **Vienna:** Central Statistics Office releases September consumer prices.	**Mexico City:** Statistical institute releases retail and wholesale figures for August. **Ottawa:** Statistics Canada releases August wholesale-trade figures. **Earnings expected:** AT&T Corp., IBM Corp., Microsoft Corp.
Tuesday Oct. 21	**Bombay:** Reserve Bank of India announces monetary policy for the next six months. **Sydney:** Quarterly price index of materials used in manufacturing industries.	**Madrid:** National Statistics Institute releases August industrial price index. **Stockholm:** Central bank releases current-account statistics and sets securities repurchase rate.	**Ottawa:** August merchandise trade balance and July retail sales. **Washington:** American Petroleum Institute's weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.
Wednesday Oct. 22	**Sydney:** Third-quarter inflation figures. **Bombay:** Reserve Bank of India holds 364-day Treasury bill auction. **Earnings expected:** Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd.	**Budapest:** National Bank of Hungary releases current-account figures for August. **London:** Office of National Statistics releases retail-sales figures for September.	**Washington:** Mortgage Bankers Association of America's weekly report on mortgage applications. **Earnings expected:** AlliedSignal Inc., Chevron Corp., DuPont Co., Mobil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Procter & Gamble Co.
Thursday Oct. 23	**Hong Kong:** China Telecom (Hong Kong) Ltd. lists shares on the Hong Kong stock exchange. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases diffusion index for August.	**Basel:** Novartis AG releases sales figures. **Helsinki:** Statistics Finland releases September unemployment figures.	**Washington:** Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. **Earnings expected:** Bankers Trust New York Corp., Dow Chemical Co., MCI Communications Corp.
Friday Oct. 24	**Tokyo:** Ministry of International Trade and Industry releases figures on crude oil imports in September. **Earnings expected:** Semi-Tech (Global) Ltd.	**London:** Office of National Statistics releases harmonized index of consumer prices for September. **Stockholm:** September trade-balance figures.	**Washington:** Weekly Federal Reserve report on commercial and industrial loans. **Earnings expected:** Applied Innovation Inc., Dole Food Co., LTV Corp., Newport News Shipbuilding Inc., Weirton Steel Corp.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	7,847.03	8,045.21	—2.46
DJ Util.	242.26	240.23	+ 0.85
DJ Trans.	3254.43	3,264.30	—0.30
S & P 100	904.93	930.69	—2.77
S & P 500	944.17	966.98	—2.36
S & P Ind	1,099.74	1,130.86	—2.75
NYSE Cp	496.56	506.85	—2.03
Nasdaq Cp	1666.88	1,739.03	—4.15
Japan			
Nikkei 225	17,478.42	17,376.92	+ 0.58
Britain			
FTSE 100	5,271	5,227.30	+ 0.84
Canada			
TSE Indus.	7,032.90	7,110.40	— 1.09
France			
CAC 40	2958.02	2,955.11	+ 0.10
Germany			
DAX	4,061.50	4,188.52	—3.03
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	13,601.01	14,273.12	—4.71
World			
MSCIP	967.12	972.57	—056

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5½	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.42
3-month interbank	0.47	0.47
Britain		
Bank base rate	7.00	7.00
Call money	7¼	7⅛
3-month interbank	7¼	7¼
France		
Intervention rate	3.30	3.30
Call money	3⅛	35/16
3-month interbank	3 9/16	3⅝
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.45	3.42
3-month interbank	3.70	3.65

Gold	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix. $	324.30	328.90	- 1.40

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	Yr High	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.53	6.43	7.09	6.43
U.S. $, mdm term	6.27	6.16	6.84	6.09
U.S. $, short term	6.13	5.96	6.51	5.95
Pounds sterling	7.02	7.01	7.75	6.90
French francs	5.32	5.07	5.32	4.66
Italian lire	5.86	5.93	7.79	5.79
Danish kroner	5.76	5.61	5.93	5.26
Swedish kronor	5.58	5.30	5.61	4.82
ECUs, long term	5.95	5.88	6.42	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.43	5.34	5.53	4.76
Can. $	5.57	5.38	6.51	5.36
Aus. $	6.27	5.98	7.86	5.89
N.Z. $	7.23	7.33	8.39	6.96
Yen	1.40	1.42	2.15	1.37

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Oct. 16

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	128.3	215.3	1,900.8	464.1
Convert.	—	—	294.7	18.2
FRNs	406.0	531.4	494.0	9.0
ECP	17,085.8	8,647.7	13,602.5	17,250.4
Total	17,620.1	9,394.4	16,292.0	17,741.7

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	23,634.9	19,982.2	104,152.7	29,027.1
Convert.	826.3	894.7	3,387.6	2,380.1
FRNs	20,512.7	6,131.1	46,594.6	6,784.3
ECP	16,563.4	14,584.1	25,970.4	23,985.5
Total	61,537.3	41,592.1	180,105.3	62,177.0

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
Deutsche mark	3½	3⅝	3 13/16
Pound sterling	7 5/16	7⅜	7½
French franc	3 5/16	3 7/16	3⅝
ECU	4 7/16	4 9/16	4⅝
Yen	½	½	9/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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صكتاب الاجل

Thailand's Finance Minister Plans to Resign, Endangering Bailout

By Thomas Crampton
Special to the Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya said Sunday he would quit as soon as an imminent cabinet shuffle took place, in a move that could jeopardize Thailand's implementation of a massive financial restructuring.

Separately, Sanoh Thienthong, the interior minister, said that all 48 ministers in Thailand's cabinet would submit undated letters of resignation to the prime minister within two days in preparation for a restructuring that would take place "soon."

Mr. Thanong's announcement came after the prime minister, Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, canceled a three-day-old tax on gasoline Friday that had angered voters but that the finance minister considered necessary for economic austerity.

"To achieve investor confidence, the Thai government must show it has unity and policy continuity," Mr. Thanong said. He said he thought he should be replaced by someone more senior.

Mr. Thanong has been in office only four months and is the country's third finance minister in a year.

Analysts said Mr. Thanong's planned resignation would deeply affect the stock and currency markets Monday.

"Monday will be a black day for Thailand," Barry Yates, head of regional research at Seamico Securities, said. "The baht will be left in tatters because Thanong was seen as giving solid backing to necessary economic reforms."

Suffering from a deep economic crisis, Thailand's currency has fallen 40 percent since it was floated in July, dragging down other currencies in the region in its wake.

In August, Thailand agreed to a $17.2 billion economic-rescue package organized by the International Monetary Fund, but confused economic management has constantly undermined efforts to stabilize the economic situation.

In announcing a key set of World Bank-endorsed reforms last week, Virabongsa Ramangkura, the deputy prime minister, said, "If there is any doubt about political interference, this whole thing will fail." In addition to further hurting the currency and stocks, the political uncertainty could push companies into bankruptcy as foreign lenders closed credit lines to country's private sector, analysts said.

Thai companies have about $73 billion in foreign debt. Half of the debt is in short-term loans, $18 billion of which is scheduled to come due in the next three months.

Central bank officials have said that a failure to restore international credibility would force the country to ask for assistance beyond the $17.2 billion package already in place.

"It has simply been impossible to tell who is in charge here," a Western diplomat said. "The six parties in the coalition all tell their version of events, then you've got the central bank governor and all the prime minister's advisors." Several analysts said they expected the Bank of Thailand's governor, Chaiyawat Wibulswasdi, to quit soon after Mr. Thanong's resignation became effective.

Mr. Thanong is an unelected cabinet member who was plucked from his post as president of Thai Military Bank to help restore the government's international credibility.

A fluent speaker of Japanese, Mr. Thanong has been credited with easing negotiations in Tokyo to persuade Japanese banks to keep open lines of credit to Thai corporate debtors.

Since taking office in June, Mr. Thanong has threatened to resign several times because of political interference. He delayed spending-cut and tax-increase proposals for three weeks amid opposition from some politicians. After the second delay, he said he would resign "if someone better could do the job." Mr. Thanong's departure amid the furor over the tax increase bore a strong resemblance to the resignation of his predecessor, Amnuay Viravan. A technocrat picked to lead an economic team soon after the government was elected, Mr. Amnuay resigned in June amid clashes over the imposition of taxes on marble, batteries and motorcycles.

A strong candidate to replace Mr. Thanong is the deputy prime minister, Korn Dhabaransi, who last week was given power by the prime minister to "supervise" economic affairs.

The Big 4? Accounting Firms Flirt

KPMG and Ernst Look Set to Link Up

By Reed Abelson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two of the world's biggest accounting and consulting firms, KPMG Peat Marwick and Ernst & Young, are expected to announce, possibly Monday, that they will merge.

The deal would create the world's largest accounting firm, with $15.3 billion in worldwide revenue and 11,712 partners across the globe. It would eclipse the pending combination of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse, announced in mid-September.

A representative of Ernst & Young declined to comment, and a KPMG spokesman said only that KPMG was in contact with another firm and was expected to make an announcement early this week. People close to both firms said an announcement was likely Monday.

With this deal and the merger of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse, the so-called Big Eight accounting firms would have quickly telescoped to the Big Four. The rapid consolidation has already raised concerns that companies will be left with fewer choices of auditors and that there could be greater conflicts of interest among firms that serve as both independent auditors and consultants.

An accounting firm that audits a company's books, for example, might be reluctant to take too harsh a stance toward the company's accounting policies if it also hoped to be retained as a consultant for the client. Consulting work tends to be much more profitable than providing auditing services.

"Whether these mergers make sense for the country, given the high degree of concentration, is another question," said Richard Breeden, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and a former partner at Coopers who now has a consulting business in Greenwich, Connecticut. "It would certainly force the antitrust authorities to take a look."

Any merger between the two firms would seem certain to undergo antitrust scrutiny, particularly in the wake of the Coopers & Lybrand-Price Waterhouse merger. A deal also would face other hurdles, including review by regulators and a vote by the firm's partners.

Ernst & Young audits Coca-Cola Co., among other clients, and KPMG audits such well-known companies as Citicorp and General Electric Co.

Still, while the proposed merger does follow quickly on the heels of the Coopers-Price announcement, "It makes sense to do something rapidly," said Arthur Bowman, editor of Bowman's Accounting Report. Mr. Bowman, who has disclosed accounting mergers in the past, said Friday that a merger between Ernst and KPMG would be announced shortly.

Accounting firms have been merging to try to reduce costs and bolster growth when their traditional lines of business are slowing and auditing has become fiercely competitive.

"There has been quite a lot of pressure on accounting firms, and these mergers are in response to it," Mr. Breeden said.

The major U.S. accounting firms once known as the Big Eight went through a similar flurry of combinations in the late 1980s, when Deloitte, Haskins & Sells merged with Touche, Ross & Co. to create Deloitte & Touche and Ernst & Whinney joined with Arthur Young & Co. to become Ernst & Young.

While those mergers were expected to create global operations able to

See MERGE, Page 13

And Then There Were Four

The proposed combination of KPMG and Ernst & Young would vault ahead of the pending merger of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse to become the largest public accounting firm.

1996 Worldwide Revenue

RANK, FIRM	MILLIONS
Total	
1 Andersen Worldwide	9,499
2 Ernst & Young	7,800
3 KPMG	7,458
4 Coopers & Lybrand	6,805
5 Deloitte & Touche*	6,500
6 Price Waterhouse	5,018
Revenue Per Partner	
1 Andersen Worldwide	$3.638
2 Price Waterhouse	1.517
3 Ernst & Young	1.447
4 Deloitte & Touche*	1.356
5 Coopers & Lybrand	1.296
6 KPMG	1.180

1996 Worldwide Staff

RANK, FIRM	NUMBER
Partners	
1 KPMG	7,458
2 Deloitte & Touche*	6,500
3 Ernst & Young	5,392
4 Coopers & Lybrand	5,250
5 Price Waterhouse	5,018
6 Andersen Worldwide	2,611
Employees	
1 Andersen Worldwide	91,572
2 KPMG	78,725
3 Coopers & Lybrand	74,000
4 Ernst & Young	68,452
5 Deloitte & Touche*	63,450
6 Price Waterhouse	55,853

*Known as Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International outside the United States.
Source: Bowman's Accounting Report

The New York Times

Confusion on Labour's Euro Stance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Confusion over the Labour government's stance toward the European single currency deepened Sunday when a cabinet minister said Britain might still join by 2002.

As Prime Minister Tony Blair prepared for a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, his government continued to prompt a guessing game Sunday over when it would join European economic and monetary union.

Mixed messages have been emerging from Mr. Blair's cabinet. The latest came Sunday, when Health Secretary Frank Dobson said that, contrary to press reports, the government had not ruled out joining the single currency before the next general election.

"Nothing can be ruled out," he said on BBC television, adding, however, that it was "not very likely" that Britain would join the single currency before the election, which must be held by 2002 at the latest.

"What we've got to do is to look at everything that is happening in Europe," Mr. Dobson said. "We're trying to play a leading role in Europe, and we've got to look at everything from the point of view of the interests of the people of this country and their economic interests."

After a series of meetings last week with Mr. Blair, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, gave an interview to The Times in which he effectively ruled out membership for the next five years.

The Sunday newspapers reported that Mr. Blair, who until then had stressed keeping Britain's options open, had insisted on a harder line for fear that early entry could cost Labour the next election.

Mr. Brown said to The Times, "If we do not join in 1999, our task will be to deliver a period of sustainable growth, tackle the long-term weaknesses of the U.K. economy and to continue to press for reform in Europe."

Although the finance minister's aides were happy with interpretations that the government was ruling out monetary union until at least 2002, Mr. Dobson said Mr. Brown's interview had been misunderstood. "People choose to read into his words all sorts of things," he said. "They ignore the article and start speculating."

He said the government's position on economic and monetary union, due to begin in January 1999, remained unchanged.

"We said it's pretty unlikely that we'd go into the first wave of the euro, if it actually starts in 1999," Mr. Dobson said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Market Boom Confirms London's Roar

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The buzz on the streets and in the dealing rooms of London's financial district reflects the hectic pace of developments that signal boom time in Britain's largest industry.

European corporations are on a record-breaking spree of mergers and acquisitions to enhance their global power in industries ranging from insurance to publishing. Stock prices in Britain and across Europe have soared on the strength of low inflation and accelerating growth. And speculation about when Britain will enter a single European currency has caused stocks, bonds and currency rates to gyrate wildly.

But any fears that the financial district's preeminence as an international financial center might be eroded by European monetary union or innovations in Frankfurt and Paris have vanished as the leading securities houses expand rapidly here to cope with an explosion of deals, share flotations and rising stock prices.

"Everything we see suggests that the trend is into London," said Rich Hayden, a senior executive at Goldman Sachs International here. "Everyone is bolstering their staff and growing their London headquarters."

It is a sign of the strength of the financial district, known as the City, that the introduction set for Monday of an electronic trading system at the London Stock Exchange, a major change likened to the 1986 Big Bang that eliminated barriers between stockbrokers and market-makers, plays only a minor role in the current bullishness.

The trading system, known as SETS, is expected to promote a sharp decrease in trading costs and help the London exchange close a technological gap with innovative Continental bourses such as those in Amsterdam and Paris. But even the exchange's head of markets development, Martin Wheatley, calls SETS just "another string to the bow of London." The reason is simple: Many Continental marketplaces have modernized dramatically in recent years.

The German, French and Swiss futures exchanges, which have gained market share, last month announced plans to combine their trading and clearing operations to create an even stronger competitor to the London International Financial Futures Exchange, and next month the German stock exchange, Deutsche Boerse AG, will introduce its own electronic trading system, dubbed Xetra.

But the growing ability to trade stocks, currencies and commodities at the push of a button so far has only enhanced London's power. The City's unparalleled collection of traders and bankers, along with the armies of lawyers, accountants, printers and other service providers, makes London the place to do business.

"You have such a tremendous con-

See TRADING, Page 13

CYBERSCAPE

For Lower Prices, Analysts Like GTE's MCI Bid

Bloomberg News

STAMFORD, Connecticut — GTE Corp.'s $28 billion cash offer for MCI Communications Corp. would create an alliance providing Internet services that could offset WorldCom Inc.'s recent emergence in the market, analysts said.

GTE's bid came last week as MCI's directors were studying a bid made by WorldCom on Oct. 1. WorldCom's stock bid came after British Telecommunications PLC reduced its offer for MCI, the second-largest U.S. long-distance company, behind AT&T Corp.

A combination of GTE and MCI could foster more competition that would benefit consumers, business customers and Internet service providers because it would probably lead to lower prices than an MCI-WorldCom powerhouse would, analysts said.

"From a competitive point of view, it would be better for the industry if MCI and GTE get together than if MCI and WorldCom do," said Eric Paulak, senior analyst at Gartner Group.

During the past year, phone companies have built up their Internet services as they expanded their telecommunications offerings. MCI, GTE's BBN unit and WorldCom's Uunet Technologies unit are among a handful of companies that run the network of networks that forms the Internet's backbone.

They sell excess network capacity to thousands of other Internet service providers, connect corporations and consumers to the Internet and exchange Internet data among service providers.

At issue is which combination would have more control over the so-called Internet backbone. Both GTE, the third-largest U.S. local phone company, and WorldCom, the fourth-largest U.S. long-distance company, have acquired leading Internet service providers in the past year.

WorldCom acquired Uunet, which claims to cater to the largest number of business customers, when it bought MFS Communications. Last month, WorldCom agreed to acquire the network-services units of CompuServe Corp. and America Online Inc.

For its part, GTE in August acquired BBN, which also caters to business customers and other Internet service providers, for $616 million.

MCI and WorldCom together could carry as much as 60 percent of the Internet's traffic, analysts said. MCI, the leading Internet service provider, is estimated to handle as much as 40 percent of the traffic on the global computer network. WorldCom's Uunet is the third-largest provider, according to Gartner Group.

"It would be easier for WorldCom and MCI to control prices than it would be for GTE and MCI," said Rebecca Wetzel, director of Internet consulting at TeleChoice Inc.

Sprint Corp. is the second-largest provider, and PSInet is the fourth, Gartner said.

While analysts did not provide estimates of GTE's share of the Internet service market, they said it was much smaller than WorldCom's when the traffic handled by Uunet, AOL's network service and CompuServe were factored in.

Another way of looking at the companies' reach is based on the number of corporate customers they have. WorldCom's units have 71,600 customers, while GTE's BBN has 2,700. MCI does not disclose the number of corporate customers it has, though it has said that as many as 35 of the major companies on the Fortune 100 list are MCI customers.

Access prices could go down as networks consolidate their systems, said Joe Bartlett, an analyst at Yankee Group. If MCI and WorldCom merged, they could try to keep prices low to ensure that they could lease the networks they have invested in, he said.

Meanwhile, the Internet business is growing so rapidly that there are still a lot of Internet service providers and plenty of competition, WorldCom said. Some 3,000 to 4,000 Internet service providers already exist, and more large companies are deciding to offer Internet services, the company said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht.com

* *Recent technology articles: www.iht.com/IHT/TECH/*

CURRENCY RATES

Oct. 17

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9935	3.225	1.1767	0.3393	0.1154*	—	5.463*	1.3525	1.658*	1.4305	1.335*
Brussels	36.37	58.78	20.625	6.149	2.1127*	18.3095	—	25.09	0.3023	26.24	24.45*
Frankfurt	1.5619	2.5539	—	0.2983	0.1026*	0.8874	4.8484*	1.2918	1.4833*	1.277	1.1951*
London (a)	1.6169	—	2.5577	9.599	2.7975	3.222	58.9835	2.3818	194.3999	2.2463	241.358
Madrid	148.708	140.987	84.397	25.124	8.638	14.998	4.8899	101.587	123.674*	107.347	—
Milan	1,718.90	2,783.01	976.90	291.35	—	848.05	47.48	1,173.88	14,329	1,239.90	11.587
New York (b)	—	1.6188	1.7725	5.928	1.728.80	1.7965	26.57	1.475	120.70	1.2871	1.48.825
Paris	5.9571	9.5685	3.3525	—	0.3452*	2.9756	0.1685	4.0022	4.9128*	4.2642	3.9725*
Tokyo	120.15	194.73	68.57	20.45	0.702	60.86	3.3946	82.31	—	86.01	0.8025
Toronto	1.3967	2.2428	0.7823	0.2334	0.0802*	0.6946	0.3794*	0.9405	1.1491*	—	0.927*
Zurich	1.4331	2.3198	0.8227	0.2454	0.0843*	0.7097	4.0373*	—	1.2274*	1.0834	0.9863*
1 ECU	1.1160	0.6897	1.9074	0.5958	1,922.16	2.2146	40.5794	1.6358	134.298	1.5468	166.036
1 SDR	1.3695	0.9455	N.Q.	0.8174	2,268.07	N.Q.	49.7203	2.2884	164.554	N.Q.	N.Q.

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers New York and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
a: To buy one pound. b: To buy one dollar. Units of 100. N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9986	Greek drac.	276.52	Mex. peso	7.736	S. Afr. rand	4.6965
Australian $	1.3641	Hong Kong $	7.7395	N. Zealand $	1.5562	S. Kor. won	914.80
Austrian sch.	12.397	Hung. forint	194.78	Norw. krone	7.0638	Swed. krona	7.6927
Brazil real	1.0994	Indian rupee	36.195	Philip. peso	33.70	Taiwan $	29.21
Chinese yuan	8.3142	Indo. rupiah	3655.0	Polish zloty	3.39	Thai baht	37.10
Czech koruna	32.66	Irish £	0.6857	Port. escudo	179.42	Turkish lira	177710
Danish krone	6.7089	Israeli shek.	3.5235	Russ. ruble	5878.5	UAE dirham	3.672
Egypt. pound	3.40	Kuw. dinar	0.3015	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	497.40
Fin. markka	5.2928	Malay. ring.	3.266	Sing. $	1.5535		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6154	1.6133	1.6114	Japanese yen	119.37	119.24	118.70
Canadian dollar	1.3530	1.3504	1.3484	Swiss franc	1.4526	1.4504	1.4483
Deutsche mark	1.7613	1.7582	1.7557				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Ceva Investment Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

South Korea Plans a Bailout Fund

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea said Sunday that it would establish a 3.5 trillion won ($3.83 billion) fund aimed at writing off bad loans in hopes of saving ailing financial institutions.

"Soaring bad loans after a series of corporate troubles have become a big headache," said Shin Dong Chul, deputy director of the government's industrial fund division. "They should be tackled in a more realistic way."

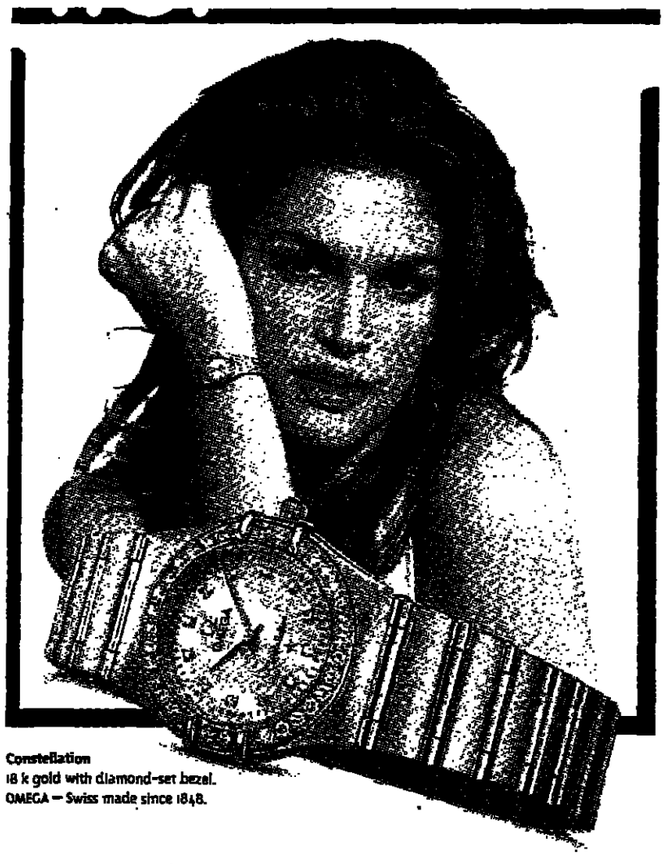
The Ministry of Finance and Economy said the fund would buy up to 4.5 trillion won worth of bad loans by the end of the year. It said bad loans would be bought at sharply discounted prices after the appraisal of collateral and other elements.

The ministry said the fund would prefer to take collateral, which can easily be converted into cash, and would encourage the state-run Korea Land Development Corp. and other real estate dealers to become more active buyers.

South Korea also pledged more tax benefits for individual and institutional stock investors in an attempt to shore up the shaky stock market.

In new stimulus measures, unveiled at a meeting of top officials of the government and the governing party, Finance and Economy Minister Kang Kyong Shik called for the extension of a tax-free grace period for individual savings for stock investment until the end of 1998. He offered to deduct up to 10 percent from capital gains taxes to protect investors who retain shares for more than three years. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Cindy Crawford's Choice



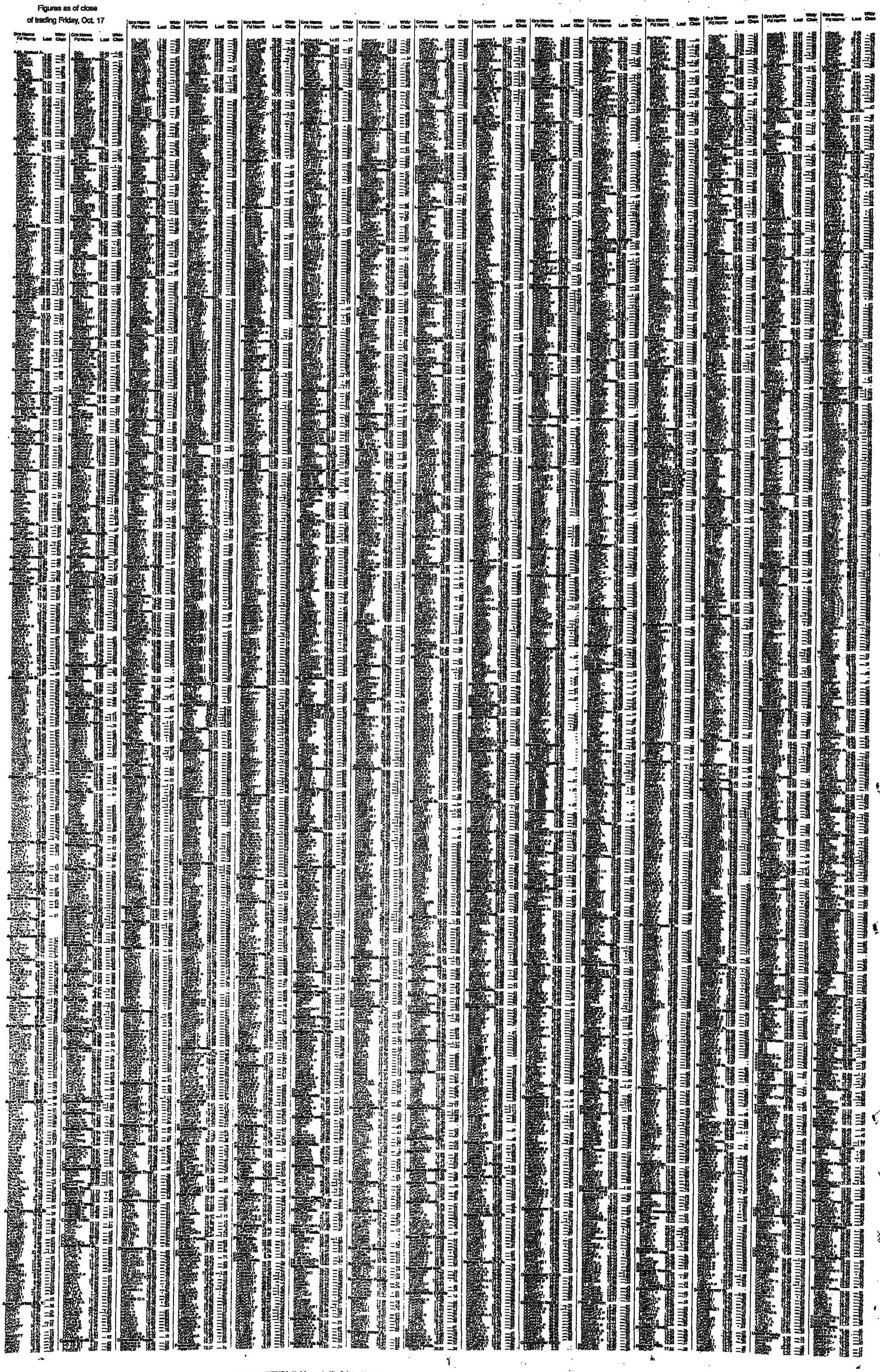
Constellation
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OMEGA — Swiss made since 1848.

Omega — my choice Cindy Crawford

Ω OMEGA
The sign of excellence

U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 17



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AT&T Set To Appoint New Chiefs

One Post Might Go To Head of Hughes

By Seth Schiesel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — AT&T Corp. plans to wrap up its three-month search for a new chairman and chief executive Monday by tapping Michael Armstrong, head of the Hughes Electronics Corp., for at least one of the high-profile posts, according to executives close to the situation.

The executives said that Michael Smith, vice chairman of Hughes, would replace Mr. Armstrong as chairman and chief executive of Hughes. Mr. Smith is a brother of John Smith Jr., chairman and chief executive of Hughes' corporate parent, General Motors Corp. AT&T and Hughes declined to comment.

AT&T, the largest telecommunications company in the United States, with 1996 sales of $52.2 billion, is known to have been negotiating with Mr. Armstrong for months as the company looked for a successor to Robert Allen, AT&T's current chairman and chief executive.

The search has taken on particular urgency recently as a wave of huge takeover bids has roiled the telecommunications industry.

MCI Communications Corp., the No. 2 long-distance company and AT&T's biggest rival, is being pursued as an acquisition target by at least three large suitors — British Telecommunications PLC, GTE Corp. and WorldCom Inc. — with bids of $19 billion to $30 billion.



Ed Bailey/The Associated Press
Michael Armstrong for AT&T?

AT&T has appeared to be somewhat on the telecommunications sidelines since its merger talks fell apart earlier this year with SBC Communications Inc., one of the regional Bell companies, amid confusion between the two sides and strong denunciations from the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Reed Hundt.

And although the company's stock has performed well in recent months as AT&T has shown signs that it may be slowing its market-share erosion in its core long-distance business, it has yet to unveil a comprehensive strategy for expanding into the lucrative local telephone market.

It was the aborted talks with SBC that helped hasten the departure from AT&T of the last man who was meant to assume the company's top jobs.

John Walter, who had run R.R. Donnelly and Sons Co., a large commercial publisher, was hand-picked by Mr. Allen to be his successor late last year. Mr. Walter left the company this summer in the wake of the SBC debacle.

The Small-Cap Fever Spreads

Some European Issues Could Ride a U.S.-Style Rally

By Timothy Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With small-company stocks rallying in the United States, can the rest of the world be far behind?

"It's just a matter of time before the fundamentals assert themselves," said David Herro, manager of the $70 million Oakmark International Small Cap fund. The bottom lines of many small companies around the world are strong, he said, but they have gone largely unnoticed.

Conditions in Europe are viewed as particularly ripe for the kind of economy that benefits small, domestically oriented companies and encourages investors to buy them.

"International small-cap is probably one of the most attractive and oversold areas of the global equity universe," Mr. Herro said.

Lately, however, nearly all the market's vogues and vagaries have hurt small companies based outside the United States. The current fascination with index funds, for example, benefits mostly large corporations, while the U.S. productivity revolution has left much of the rest of the world in the dust.

The only non-U.S. companies to profit from a strong American dollar have been exporters — usually big companies. The currency calamity in Southeast Asia is hurting the economies of that region — punishing small companies the most because their business is mostly domestic.

A result has been fire-sale prices among the stocks of many small companies — and of the mutual funds that invest in them.

The database of Morningstar Inc., the fund-research concern based in Chicago, includes 18 funds that invest exclusively outside the United States whose median market capitalization is below $1 billion.

Their average gain in the first nine months of the year was a lackluster 8.5 percent, considerably short of the 10.4 percent gain in the most common international benchmark, Morgan Stanley Capital International's EAFE index, a measure of mostly large companies in Europe, Australia and Asia.

"It's been quite hard for international funds overall to do well," said Iain Clark, chief investment officer of Seligman Henderson in London. He added, however, that he expected many stock markets to pick up in the coming months, particularly in Europe.

INVESTING

"Two things are happening," he said. "We're getting quite a solid economic recovery now, and that's generally not a bad period for small-caps. Second, we're getting quite good earnings growth in Continental Europe, as we see companies there taking a closer interest in what they're delivering to shareholders."

Corporate restructuring fueled explosive growth in U.S. stocks early in this decade, and the same kind of revamping is beginning to spread from Britain to the Continent, said Simon Rudolph, manager of the Templeton Foreign Smaller Companies fund, one of the few international small-company funds to outperform the EAFE index this year.

A flurry of recent billion-dollar deals and hostile takeover bids — perhaps the most flamboyant being a $9 billion hostile bid by Assicurazioni Generali SpA, the Italian insurer, for Assurances Generales de France SA — in the view of many can only accelerate Europe's push toward greater efficiency and competitiveness.

In picking a fund that invests in international stocks, the ability of its managers to pick the right spots geographically is probably more important than any other consideration, said Lewis Altfest, chief of the financial planning firm bearing his name in Manhattan.

"There are great diversities abroad," he said. "If you've invested in Europe, you've been a winner. If you've invested in Asia, which was known as the area of guaranteed growth, that has been a major disappointment."

Economic problems have been festering throughout Asia, from recession-scarred Japan to Malaysia and Thailand, which have seen their currencies devalued.

Small companies usually command higher prices than large ones, relative to their earnings, because they are seen to have greater growth potential.

In the United States, the ratio of current prices per share to earnings forecast for 1998 is 19.5 for small companies and 17.7 for big ones, according to Smith Barney. This reflects in part the large number of small high-technology companies on which investors have often pinned hopes for outstanding growth.

MERGE: *KPMG and Ernst Are Expected to Link Up and Form the World's Largest Accounting Firm*

Continued from Page 11

provide a wide array of accounting and consulting services to their clients, the accounting firms seem to have reached the conclusion that they must be even larger to succeed.

"We've certainly got a megamerger boom going on," Mr. Breeden said. "Why shouldn't the accounting firms imitate their clients?"

While none of the big accounting firms appear to be struggling, they all seem motivated to increase their size and breadth of their services as quickly as possible.

"People are looking for critical mass," said Dennis Beresford, a former partner at Ernst & Young, a former chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board and a professor of accounting at the University of Georgia. "Nobody wants to be the last one without a marriage partner."

Ernst in particular seems to be pursuing a strategy of growth through acquisition, according to Mr. Bowman, who said the firm pushed to team up with Arthur Young in 1989, acquired Kenneth Leventhal & Co., a Los Angeles firm, in 1995 and was talking with Deloitte & Touche this year. KPMG may be attractive to Ernst because of its strong presence internationally. In terms of the merger, KPMG "will become the dominant player here," he said.

Accounting firms seem convinced that companies, which increasingly have operations across the globe, need both auditors and consultants that do business everywhere.

The merger also would give the two firms an opportunity to cut costs by combining operations. Mr. Bowman said the two, which have a larger roster of partners than many of their peers, probably would lay off partners as a result of the combination.

'We've certainly got a megamerger boom going on,' said Richard Breeden, a former SEC chairman.

"I think it's going to add up to too many partners," he said.

But antitrust concerns could derail both the latest potential merger and the planned Coopers-Price Waterhouse combination.

When the Big Eight firms became six, "a lot of people felt that was enough contraction," said Mr. Beresford.

Chief financial officers, for one, may be upset at the diminishing number of auditors. In particular, clients that have switched from Ernst to KPMG or vice versa may find that they may want to consider finding yet another auditor. According to Public Accounting Report, an industry newsletter, more than 120 companies have switched from one firm to the other since January 1992.

Other hurdles to a merger between Ernst and KPMG include differences between the two firms' partners and how much they bring in in revenue. While Ernst & Young's 5,392 partners generated an average of $1.4 million each in revenue last year, KPMG's 7,458 partners generated only $1.2 million, the lowest industry average.

Still, the merger may go through as accounting firms race to become the largest. "Nobody talks about being No. 1," Mr. Bowman said, "but it's a big deal. They want to be No. 1."

Other firms also may decide to reconsider their options, including the former leader of the pack, Andersen Worldwide, which grew to No. 1 through its successful consulting practice.

With about $9.5 billion in revenue last year, Andersen would become an also-ran as only the third largest among the remaining four firms. A spokesman for Andersen declined to comment.

TRADING: *London's on Top*

Continued from Page 11

centration of human resources in London that have skills related to the financial-services industry that it creates its own momentum," said Kim Schoenholz, the chief economist of Salomon Brothers, who is based in London.

According to a recent study conducted for the Corporation of London, the agency that promotes London's financial district, around 600,000 people work in finance and business services in greater London. That figure equals the entire population of Frankfurt. The biggest threat to London's dominance comes not from Frankfurt or Paris, the study found, but from the City's clogged streets and overburdened public-transportation system.

Continental banks continue to expand here after acquisitions of British investment banks in recent years by Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner AG Bank and Swiss Bank Corp.; Rabobank Nederland of the Netherlands and Germany's Commerzbank AG have recently leased new buildings to house their budding investment-banking divisions. Axa-UAP, the big French insurer, this year picked London as the base for its asset-management division that holds nearly $500 billion.

"London continues to play a unique role as far as international asset management and investment banking is concerned," said Ronald Gould, managing director of Axa Investment Managers.

London also has been unaffected by the death throes of British investment banking. Barclays PLC is trying to sell the equities and corporate-finance business of its BZW unit, and National Westminster Bank PLC is believed to be considering a similar exit, but the City's fortunes have become totally divorced from the fortunes of British-owned firms. As bankers here put it, London is to finance what Wimbledon is to tennis: This remains the place to play even if the Brits never win.

One of the best barometers of business is a recent surge in the property market as banks scramble for space in a tightening market.

Several U.S. securities houses including J.P. Morgan & Co. and Goldman Sachs are looking for room to expand their operations, while Merrill Lynch & Co. is preparing to move to larger premises.

"I don't think there is a sector of the market that isn't expanding," said Craig McDonald of Healy & Baker, a real estate consultancy.

Rents for prime space in the City now run at about £45 ($72.75) a square foot, well below the peak of £70 in 1988 but up more than a third from the recession levels of the early 1990s. The vacancy rate has fallen to 7 percent from nearly 20 percent.

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REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.

Consolidated Statements of Condition and Summaries of Results

These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Republic New York Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries and of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Republic New York Corporation owns 49% of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., which is accounted for by the equity method.

	REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION September 30,		SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A. September 30,	
	1997	1996	1997	1996
	(In thousands of US$ except per share data)			
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	$ 862,840	$ 717,345	$ 107,481	$ 63,251
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	3,674,729	5,599,832	6,314,987	5,759,362
Precious metals	1,006,686	1,329,789	—	—
Investment securities	24,138,064	20,259,121	9,369,958	8,592,604
Trading account assets	5,705,698	4,046,367	269,767	145,416
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	3,833,416	1,992,344	—	—
Loans, net of unearned income	13,004,684	11,789,344	2,203,178	1,819,200
Allowance for possible credit losses	(326,091)	(350,327)	(123,211)	(132,318)
Other assets	5,891,739	5,217,955	855,286	620,441
Total assets	$ 57,791,765	$ 50,601,770	$ 18,997,446	$ 16,867,956
Liabilities				
Total deposits	$ 33,437,881	$ 30,980,814	$ 14,675,224	$ 13,096,516
Trading account liabilities	4,901,850	3,391,908	221,999	86,110
Short-term borrowings	7,441,423	5,179,753	1,663,062	1,336,198
Other liabilities	3,738,239	3,747,133	504,381	588,379
Long-term debt	1,691,564	1,674,867	150,000	175,000
Subordinated long-term debt and perpetual capital notes	2,650,000	2,400,000	—	—
Mandatorily redeemable preferred securities	350,000	—	—	—
Shareholders' Equity				
Cumulative preferred stock	550,000	575,000	—	—
Common stock and surplus, net of treasury shares	731,048	791,974	891,849	889,958
Retained earnings	2,148,892	1,848,322	728,641	619,636
Net unrealized appreciation on securities available for sale, net of taxes	150,868	11,999	162,290	76,159
Total shareholders' equity	3,580,808	3,227,295	1,782,780	1,585,753
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 57,791,765	$ 50,601,770	$ 18,997,446	$ 16,867,956
Book value per share	$ 55.35	$ 48.02	$ 50.49	$ 44.99
Client portfolio assets held in custody			$ 16,814,199	$ 9,638,412
Net income, for the nine months ended	$ 333,037	$ 310,294	$ 184,933	$ 138,623
Net income per common share	$ 5.77	$ 5.15	$ 5.24	$ 3.94
Average common shares outstanding	54,747	55,711	35,295	35,207

Risk-Based Capital Ratios

As of September 30, 1997, Republic New York Corporation's risk-based core capital ratio was 13.10% (estimated) and total qualifying capital ratio was 21.90% (estimated). The ratios include the assets, risk-weighted in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board specifically applied to Republic New York Corporation on a fully consolidated basis, and capital of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. Total consolidated assets under these requirements exceeded US$ 75 billion and total consolidated capital, including minority interest and subordinated debt, exceeded US$ 7 billion.

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New York, New York 10018

Safra Republic Holdings S.A.
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SHORT COVER

Japan Hopes for Growth of 1.9%

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan may find it difficult to achieve its growth target of 1.9 percent in the fiscal year ending in March 1998, but it hopes to get close, Economic Planning Agency Minister Koji Omi said Sunday.

"The 1.9 percent economic growth target may be difficult to achieve, but we hope to come close to the number by coming up with measures to cope with the economy," he said. His party is due next week to announce measures to get the economy moving again.

On Friday, Trade Minister Mitsuo Horiuchi said Japan's economy was sluggish because of the lingering impact of the consumption-tax increase in April.

Mr. Omi said it was important for Japan to implement a net reduction in corporate taxes in the middle to longer term.

Italy Prices Telecom at Maximum

ROME (Bloomberg) — The Treasury set the share price of Telecom Italia SpA in this week's public offering at the maximum of 11,200 lire ($6.47) a share, or just above the Friday closing price of 11,161.

The offering of the state's 32.8 percent stake in the telephone company is expected to be the largest state asset sale in Italy's history. It will end the government's ownership of Telecom Italia and bring the state an estimated 19.3 trillion lire in revenue.

The Treasury said Saturday the final price would be the lowest of the following three figures: the price of 11,200 lire; the closing price this Friday minus 3 percent (4 percent for Telecom Italia employees), or the institutional investors' price, which will be announced Saturday.

Parc Asterix Sets Price for Offering

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Shares of Parc Asterix, a French theme park operator, have been priced at 153 French francs ($25.77), toward the middle of a previously announced price range of 145 francs to 165 francs.

The company said it was offering 2.13 million shares in its initial public offering and that 327,000 of these shares were new.

Investors can buy shares until Thursday. The stock is scheduled to trade on a secondary French exchange Friday.

Parc Asterix's shareholders include Cie. Generale des Eaux, Accor SA and Barclays Bank PLC, which together own about 1.8 million shares.

Bids for Siemens Unit Wide Open

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens AG said no potential buyers for its defense electronics unit had been ruled out, after a rash of reports that it was selling to a British-German consortium.

"Further negotiations are ongoing," a Siemens spokesman said. "No potential buyer has been ruled out, and any reports to that effect are pure speculation."

A report in the daily Die Welt said Saturday that Siemens would "in all likelihood" sell the unit to a consortium of Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG and British Aerospace PLC. The French daily Le Monde said Siemens was expected to announce the sale of the unit to the British-German defense consortium on Monday and that the consortium had offered to pay more than $590 million.

Moscow Optimistic on IMF Payout

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia said it was having a hard time meeting the terms of its $10 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund, but it said it still expected to get the next installment in November.

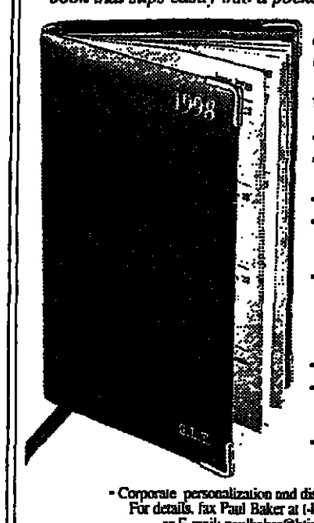
The deputy prime minister, Yakov Urinson, said Friday that Russia's tax-collection rate was still lagging but said, "The situation is much better than it was before."

An IMF mission is to arrive in Moscow at the end of the week to monitor Russia's performance under a three-year loan program.

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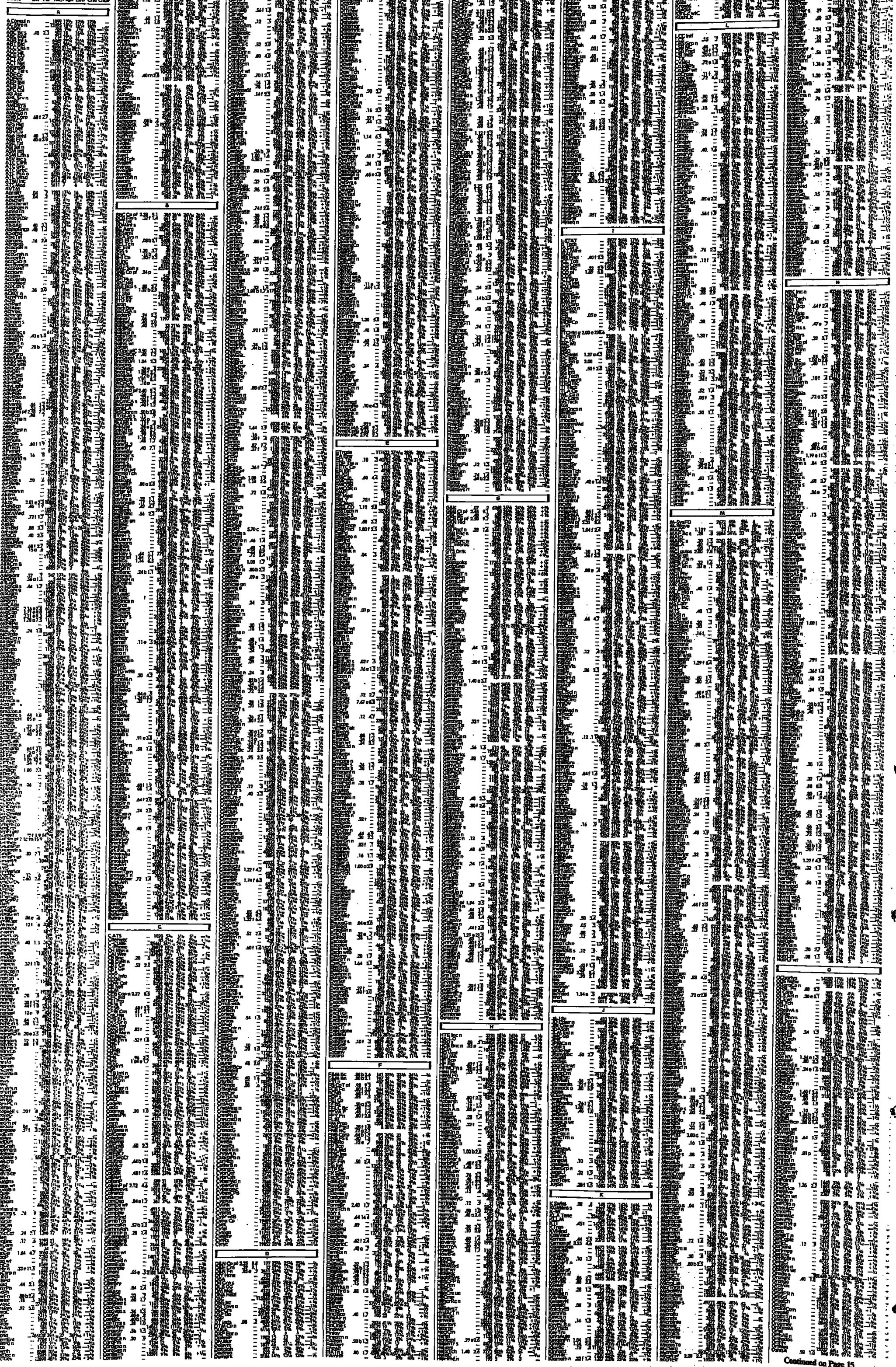
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Oct. 17



Continued on Page 15

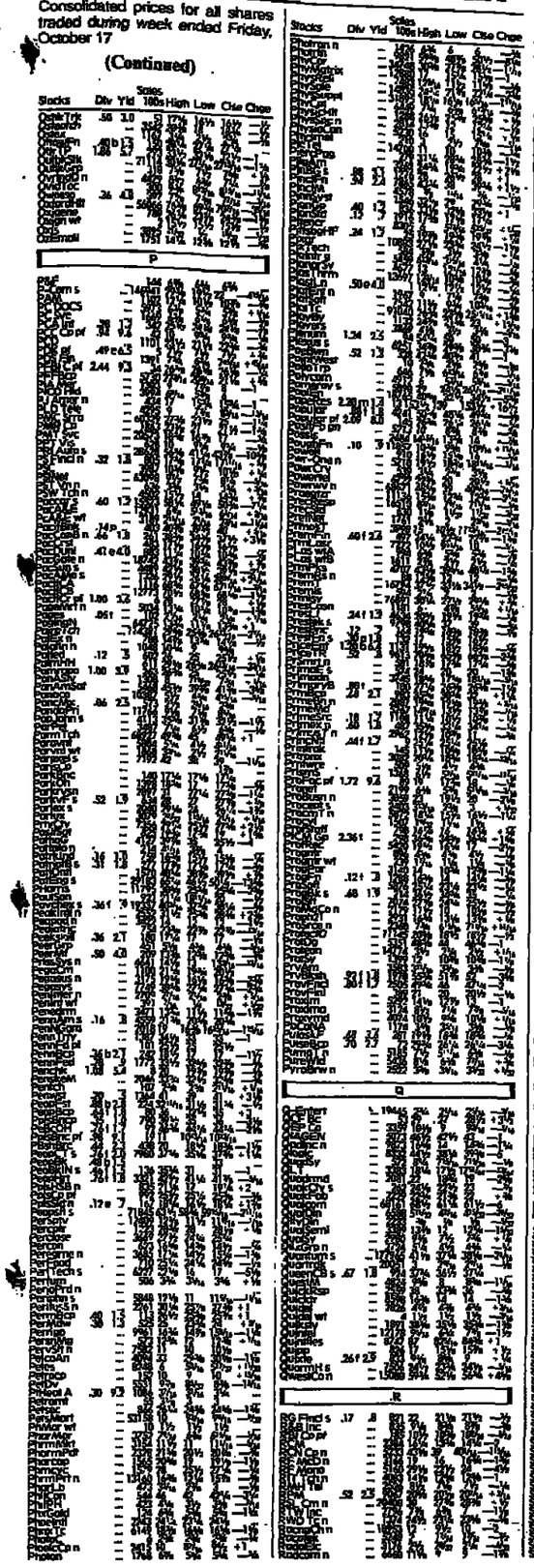
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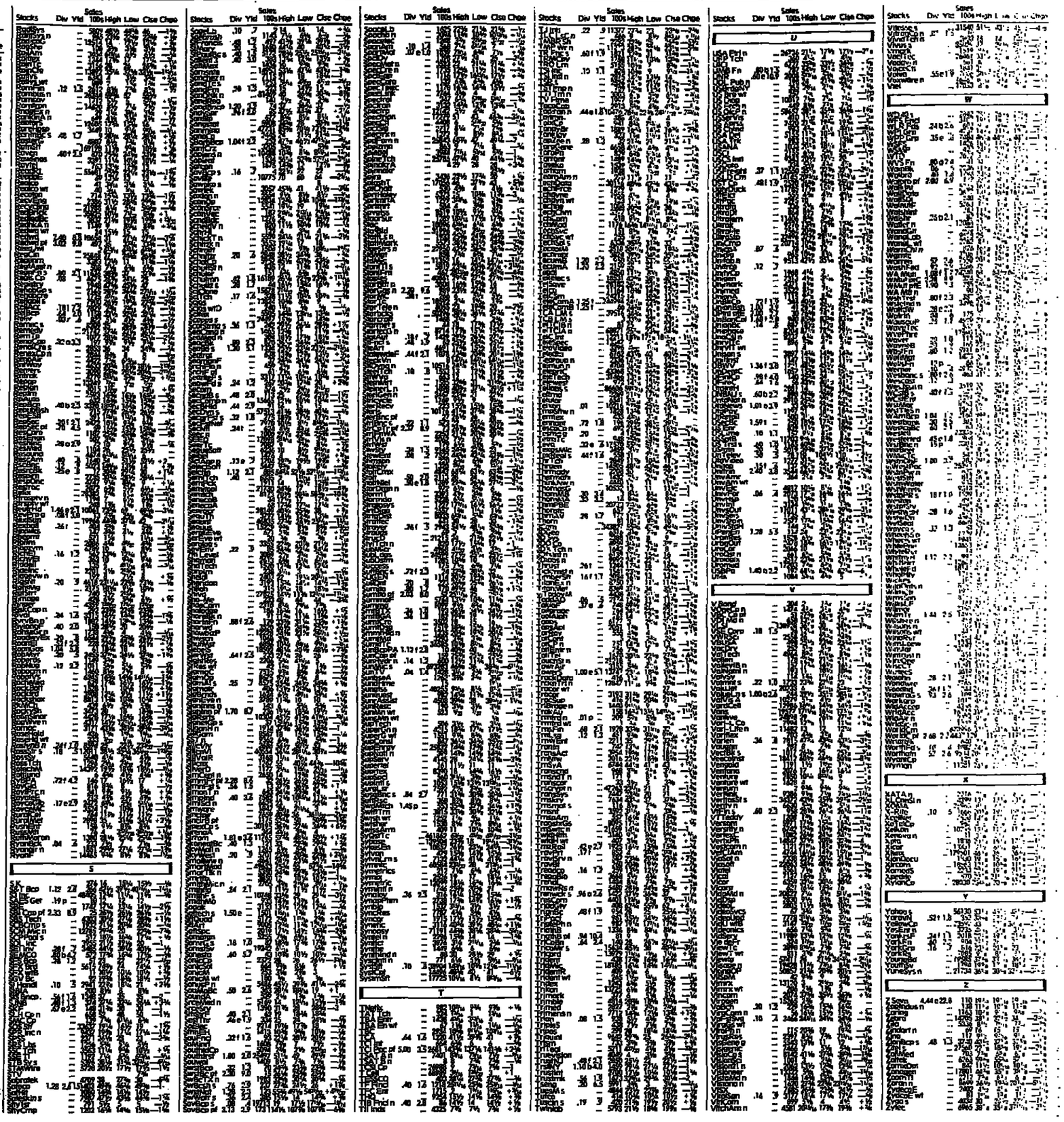
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, October 17

(Continued)





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"THE TROUBLE WITH E-MAIL IS THAT YOU NEVER GET ANY PACKAGES."

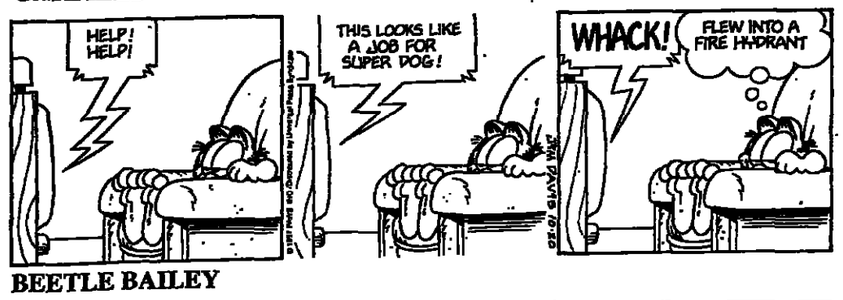
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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FYLOT

SHEWO

DIZAWR

JANGOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○" - ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PERKY CHAOS EXOTIC PUDDLE
Answer: What the new photographer sought for his work – EXPOSURE

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SPORTS



Stefano Rellandini/Reuters

The Lecce defender Luigi Piangerelli, left, pursuing Patrick Kluivert of AC Milan on Sunday. Lecce won, 2-1.

Spain's Surprise Teams Both Win, 1-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Mallorca and Celta Vigo, the two surprise teams in the Spanish league, maintained their winning form Sunday with 1-0 victories.

An early penalty shot by Alexander Mostovoi of Russia gave Vigo the victory against Valencia, while Amato scored the only goal as Mallorca beat Santander. Vigo and Mallorca are level on points, one behind third-place Atletico Madrid.

On Saturday, Christian Vieri scored three goals as Atletico beat Zaragoza, 5-1. The Spanish international striker Kiko and the teenager Jose Mari scored the other Atletico goals.

Barcelona, the leader, which had won its first six games, drew against Compostela in Santiago, 2-2.

After falling 2-0 back early in the second half, Barcelona struck back swiftly through Oscar Garcia and Rivaldo, who scored when the referee awarded an indirect free kick six meters out after the Compostela goalkeeper picked up a back pass.

Real Madrid, in second, moved to within two points of Barcelona with the 3-0 home victory over Tenerife. The newly signed forward Fernando Morientes scored an early goal. Clarence Seedorf and the Montenegrin striker Predrag Mijatovic completed the victory.

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven rested many of its regular first-team players Sunday, but brushed aside NEC Nijmegen, 4-0. PSV, the reigning champion, is now second to unbeaten Ajax, which did not play.

Feyenoord fell back into fourth place behind SC Heerenveen, after losing, 2-0, at Willem II Tilburg.

Feyenoord was outplayed in all areas and fell behind in the 73d to a header by the Czech midfielder Tomas Galasek.

Heerenveen drew, 1-1, with the other Rotterdam team, Sparta, on Saturday.

GERMANY A late goal by the striker Juergen Rische let the surprise leaders Kaiserslautern snatch a 1-1 draw at Bayer

EUROPEAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

Leverkusen on Saturday and stay four points clear of Bayern Munich in the German first division. Bayern also fought back from one goal down to draw at Karlsruhe SC, 1-1.

Leverkusen, last season's runner up, took the lead with a 72d minute goal from its captain, Markus Happe.

Kaiserslautern was under pressure for most of the second half, but averted its second defeat of the season when Rische struck from close range in the 85th minute.

Bayern fell behind in the 40th minute, when Karlsruhe's under-21 international, Markus Schroth, scored. The Bayern midfielder Michael Tarnat gave the visitor a point by scoring in the 78th minute.

SCOTLAND Marco Negri of Italy scored four times as Rangers, the reigning champion, destroyed Dunfermline on Saturday, 7-0, to go to the top of the premier division for the first time this season.

The English international Paul Gascoigne, the subject of intense transfer speculation, scored two outstanding goals in the second half. Brian Laudrup of Denmark started the spree after 16 minutes.

Negri took his tally to 22 goals in all of his matches this season and 11 in the last six games.

Celtic made it possible for their archrivals to go to the top with a 2-1 victory at Hearts, which started the day in first place.

Jakarta Soccer Final Halted

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Police with gas masks and automatic weapons were needed to restore order as 130,000 fans lit fires in the stadium and forced the soccer final at the Southeast Asia Games to be halted at halftime.

After a 45-minute delay Saturday, the game was resumed. Within a minute, crowds again threw debris onto the field, but Indonesia players were able to calm them down.

Two minutes after the restart, Yulianto scored to pull Indonesia even and send the fans into a frenzy. The game was just 10 minutes old when fans at one end caused a stoppage of four minutes by pelting the playing area with debris. When play resumed, Thailand took the lead at 33 minutes.

Players tried to take the field to begin the second half, but had to retreat as the fans in the overcrowded main stadium got out of control.

State-owned television, which was broadcasting the game live, changed to other programming soon after trouble began.

Shining Bright in City of Light

Jordan Dominates Paris Final With Joke, Fake and 27 Points

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is no easy thing to bring Michael Jordan to Europe. First of all, you can't bring just him. His teammates have to come along too, with their families, and the coaches, plus most of the staff and the boxes of equipment.

Then you need five champion basketball clubs from Europe and South America to provide him with a canvas. You need a circus of mascots and dancers to fill in the television time-outs, sellout crowds both nights, nearly 1,000 media people to record his movements and a Most Valuable Player trophy for his souvenir.

All of it was worthwhile, because while television continues to make him the world's most famous active athlete, it also doesn't do him justice. You had to see him in person Friday and Saturday nights at the McDonald's Championship in Paris to realize how difficult the game is, even for him at times, and yet how easily he is able to control it.

Every star commands his field of gravity. Jordan's was measured in the huge supporting show surrounding him, in his own continuing ability to flout gravity itself and most of all in his ability to tell a good joke, to make the defensive shadow break into a laugh even when he's struggling to just keep up.

With the star scoring 27 points, Jordan's Chicago Bulls won the final by 104-78 over the European champion, Olympiakos Piraeus, but the Greeks hung in stubbornly until the fourth quarter.

Late in the first half, they were trailing by a dozen points when their guard Milan Tomic broke into a giggle. He had been wondering what to do with the ball when the world's greatest player reached out and tugged on the hem of his shorts. Then, at the other end of the court, with Tomic all over him, Jordan timed their bumping to effortlessly knock the smaller man backward. The Greek defender was laughing, suckered again.

"A couple of times, I would give a guy a head-and-shoulder fake, and I could tell they were sensing the worst," Jordan said. "I could see they were sitting there dreaming of playing Michael Jordan one on one. Well, this is their opportunity. This isn't TV. They can't change the channel.

"Their No. 11, I gave him a head-and-shoulder fake, and I thought he was going to lose his shoes," Jordan said of the incident with Tomic. "He thought it was funny. He laughed, so I laughed too."

This is probably going to be Jordan's last year in the National Basketball Association. Phil Jackson is convinced that he will be leaving as coach of the Bulls next spring. Jordan says he won't put up with a new coach and a new system. As the defending NBA champion, Chicago was invited to the eighth McDonald's Championship, the exhibition tournament that will become a credible world championship match as soon as the NBA representative is beaten for the first time.

When Jackson accepted the championship trophy, he looked a bit like someone who had organized his own surprise birthday party: It couldn't compete with the real thing. But the crowds of more than 13,000 for each game understood this, and it mattered not a bit. Every time Jordan touched the ball, hundreds of cameras went off.

Still, the Bulls struggled Friday night when they made their international debut with an 89-82 victory over the French champion, PSG-Racing of Paris.

Without Dennis Rodman, who as a result of illness has yet to pass his team physical or sign a contract for this season, the Bulls were outrebounded 53-46, with the Belgian player Eric Struelens grabbing 20 of them for PSG.

Without his sidekick Scottie Pippen, who is recovering from foot surgery, Jordan seemed like a ringer on his own team. He scored 28 points, and yet the game was dull around him.

"We made a lot of mistakes, and we seem so ill at ease with each other, which is not typical of this team," Jordan said.

The Bulls had lost two of their three NBA exhibition games before arriving in Paris on Tuesday. When play stopped, they stood on the court pointing directions to each other like actors in rehearsal. It was proof that the game is not as easy or as choreographed as Jordan sometimes makes it seem.

When asked whether the result would have changed if the Bulls had been without Jordan, the coach, Bozidar Maljkovic, said yes, his Paris team would have won.

"Who would know? How could you make a statement like that?" Jackson responded with some exasperation.

But this semifinal might have provided European basketball with a myth-breaking revelation. The Bulls surrounding Jordan last weekend were a team of role players.

When healthy, Chicago is one of the greatest of all time, capable of winning its sixth NBA title this spring. But remove the top three players — Jordan, Pippen and Rodman — and suddenly the Bulls would look no more dangerous than a great European team. Their fourth-best player, Toni Kukoc, recovering from a foot injury, shot 2-for-14 over the two games for Chicago.

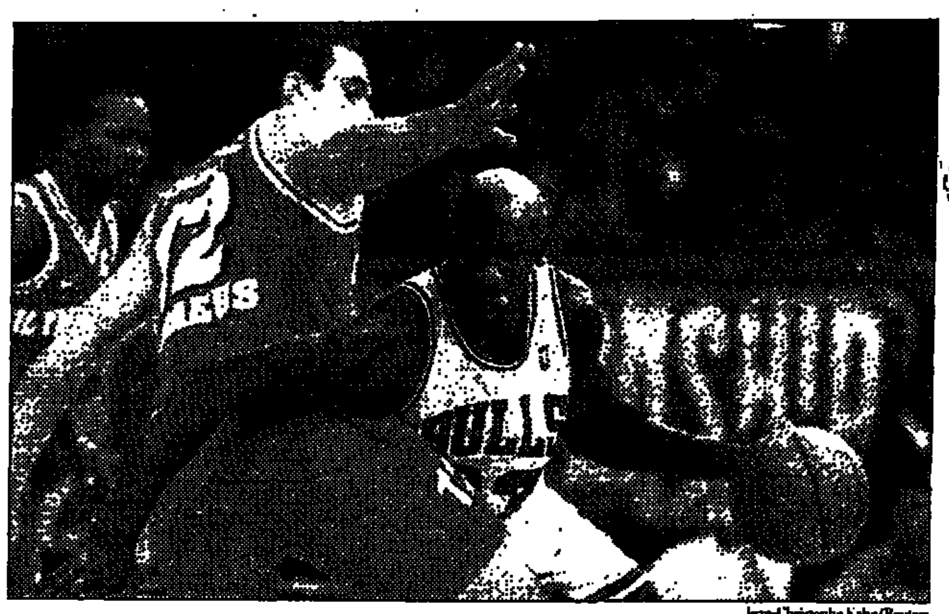
The Bulls came out much stronger for the final Saturday night. Within 48 seconds, it was clear that they were meaning to play tougher defense and run whenever possible.

At times, the Greek team was their equal, thanks to Arturas Karnisovas, who had 19 points, and center Dragan Tarlac, once a Bulls draft pick, who scored 14 points with a game-high 11 rebounds despite inspired opposition from Luc Longley and Bill Wennington.

They were the necessary character actors in games that were written for Jordan. His reported $33 million salary is probably more than the combined budgets of the two European clubs opposing him.

He was introduced to the same spotlight show that greets him back in Chicago. His name was chanted throughout the gym in an accent that had little in common with the U.S. Midwest. He dribbled between his legs, he rocked back and forth like a cobra and, in lieu of a dunk — he is 34, after all — drove the baseline, turned a hard right and with his back to the basket (perhaps judging himself in the giant television screen on the far wall? No, of course not) he tossed up a blind reverse lay-up.

"It just happens," he said.



Jean-Christophe Kahn/Reuters

Michael Jordan breaking past Olympiakos's Dragan Tarlac on his way to the hoop.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

JAPAN SERIES

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Yakult Swallows 1, Seibu Lions 0

SUNDAY'S RESULT

Seibu Lions 6, Yakult Swallows 5, 10 innings

Series tied 1-1

BASKETBALL

NBA PRESEASON

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 105, Atlanta 99
Orlando 97, Miami 84
Indiana 89, Utah 80
Milwaukee 99, Minnesota 94
L.A. Lakers 116, L.A. Clippers 85
Dallas 99, Phoenix 86
Washington 112, Denver 107
Sacramento 94, Portland 74

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Miami 119, New Jersey 108
Indiana 89, Utah 88
Philadelphia 89, Golden State 86
San Antonio 95, Houston 90
Orlando 83, Detroit 77
L.A. Lakers 117, Cleveland 107
Milwaukee 119, Boston 96
Sacramento 98, Vancouver 81

ICE HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	7	1	0	14	30	15
Philadelphia	5	3	1	11	25	22
New Jersey	4	3	0	8	20	16
N.Y. Islanders	2	2	2	6	16	15
N.Y. Rangers	1	3	4	6	18	22
Florida	2	3	1	5	13	18
Tampa Bay	2	5	1	5	14	22

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	6	3	0	12	27	22
Ottawa	4	2	2	10	23	20
Pittsburgh	4	3	2	10	21	20
Montreal	3	2	2	8	19	14
Buffalo	2	4	2	6	19	25
Carolina	1	6	2	4	19	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	7	1	0	14	28	15
Detroit	6	1	1	13	31	16
Dallas	5	2	1	11	29	17
Phoenix	3	2	1	7	17	17
Toronto	2	5	1	5	16	23
Chicago	0	7	0	0	6	26

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	5	1	2	12	29	18
Los Angeles	2	3	3	7	30	27
Anaheim	2	2	2	6	10	12
Vancouver	2	3	1	5	13	15
Edmonton	2	5	1	5	15	29
San Jose	2	5	0	4	17	21
Calgary	1	5	2	4	18	27

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 3 2 0—5
Buffalo 0 0 1—1

First Period: M-Damphousse 1 (Brunet, Bure). 2, M-Malakhov 2 (Recchi, Bordeleau) (pp). 3, M-, Bureau 1 (Malakhov, Damphousse) Second Period: M-Damphousse 2 (Brunet, Bure) 5, M-Corson 2 (Recchi, Malakhov) (pp). Third Period: B-Satan 4 (Grosek, Holzinger) 6:14 (pp). Shots on goal: M- 20-14-8—42. B- 6-9-7—22. Goalies: M-Thibault. B-Hasek.

New Jersey 1 1 0—2
Ottawa 0 3 1—4

First Period: New Jersey, MacLean 2 (Gilmour, Sykora) (pp). Second Period: New Jersey, McKay 5 (Holik, Daneyko) 3, O-Zholtok 3 (Gardiner, Bonk) 4, Ottawa, Alfredsson 1 (Kravchuk, Yashin) 5, O-Alfredsson 2 (Yashin, McEachern) (pp). Third Period: O-Van Allen 1, (en) Shots on goal: New Jersey 11-9-6—26. O- 12-5-8—25. Goalies: N.J.-Brodeur. O-Rhodes.

Pittsburgh 0 2 1—4
Tampa Bay 1 0 0—1

First Period: Tampa Bay, Norton 1 (Renberg, Hamrlik) (pp). Second Period: Pittsburgh, Straka 2 (Slegr, Kasparaitis) (pp). 3, P-Francis 4 (Olausson, Werenka) (pp). 4, P-Jagr 3 (Johansson, Francis) Third Period: Pittsburgh, Johnson 1 (Jagr, Hatcher) (en). Shots on goal: P- 8-10-9—27. T- 8-7-7—22. Goalies: P-Barrasso. T-Puppa.

St. Louis 0 2 0—2
Chicago 0 0 0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: St. Louis, Courtnall 2 (Demitra, Murphy) 2, S.L.-York 1 (Chase, Pronger) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: S.L.- 4-10-10—24. C- 10-6-12—28. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. C-Terreri.

Colorado 4 0 1 0—5
Calgary 0 3 2 1—6

First Period: Colorado-Klemm 2 (Ozolinsh) 2, C-Klemm 3 (Kamensky) 3, C-Kamensky 4 (Messier, Sakic) 4, C-Lacroix 1 (Yelle, Klemm) Second Period: Calgary, Titov 1 (Hulse, Cassels) (sh). 6, C-Morris 2 (Albelin, Fleury) (sh). 7, C-McInnis 2 (Iginla) (sh). Third Period: Colorado, Sakic 5 (Forsberg) (pp). 9, C-Cassels 1 (Fleury, Titov) (pp). 10, Calgary, Dingman 2 (Iginla, Nylander) (pp). Overtime: 11, C-Nylander 1 (Fleury, Hulse) 4:40. Shots on goal: C- 7-12-2-2—23. C- 9-10-13-3—35. Goalies: C-Billington. C-Tabaracci, Roloson, Tabaracci.

Boston 1 0 1—2
Vancouver 0 0 0—0

First Period: B-Bourque 2 (Carter, Allison) 8:06 (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: B-Donato 5 (Allison, Carter) 6:22 (pp). Shots on goal: B- 9-6-5—20. V- 15-10-7—32 Goalies: B-Carey. V-McLean.

Philadelphia 0 1 0—1
Los Angeles 0 4 1—5

First Period: None. Second Period: Los Angeles, Tsyplakov 1 (Blake, Stumpel). 2, L.A.-Stumpel 5 (Robitaille, Galley) (pp). Los Angeles, Boucher 1 (Murray, Vopat) 4, Philadelphia, LeClair 7 (Niinimaa) (pp). 5, L.A.-Laperriere 1 (O'Donnell, Bytsma) Third Period: Los Angeles, Blake 1 (C.Johnson) Shots on goal: Philadelphia 6-13-7—26. Los Angeles 15-7-7—29. Goalies: P-Snow. L.A.-Fiset.

Edmonton 0 1 0—1
Anaheim 1 0 1—2

First Period: A-Van Impe 1 (Pronger) Second Period: Edmonton, B.Mironov 2, 13:34. Third Period: Anaheim, D.Mironov 1 (Selanne, Todd) Shots on goal: E- 7-10-10—27. A- 7-9-7—23. Goalies: E-Essensa. A-Hebert.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Carolina 0 0 2—2
Detroit 1 1 2—4

First Period: D-Kozlov 5 (Lapointe) Second Period: D-Lidstrom 4 (McCarty, Murphy) Third Period: D-Draper 2 (Rouse, Ward) 2:00. 4, D-McCarty 2 (Yzerman, Lidstrom) (pp). 5, Carolina, Dineen 2 (Chiasson) 16:06. 6, Carolina, Ranheim 1 (Leach, Leschyshyn) Shots on goal: Carolina 4-11-14—29. D- 10-5-8—23. Goalies: Carolina, Kidd. D-Osgood, Hodson.

Tampa Bay 0 0 0—0
New Jersey 2 2 1—5

First Period: New Jersey, Holik 3 (Andreychuk, McKay) (pp). 2, N.J.-Thomas 2, Second Period: New Jersey, McKay 6 (Rolston, Holik) (pp). 4, N.J.-Carpenter 1 (Odelein, MacLean) 9:43. Third Period: New Jersey, Gilmour 1. Shots on goal: Tampa Bay 10-9-8—27. N.J.- 10-12-7—29. Goalies: T-Schwab. N.J.-Dunham.

Washington 2 0 1—3
Montreal 1 0 1—2

First Period: Washington, Simon 2 (Witt, Bondra) 10:16 (pp). 2, M-Manson 1 (Corson, Bordeleau) (pp). 3, W-Bulis 2 (Kolzig) Second Period: None. Third Period: M-Koivu 1 (Quintal, Corson) 5, W-Miller 1 (Hunter, Witt) (sh). Shots on goal: Washington 6-12-15—33. M- 14-10-15—39. Goalies: W-Kolzig. M-Moog.

N.Y. Rangers 2 0 1—3
St. Louis 3 0 2—5

First Period: New York, Graves 3 (Gretzky, Sandstrom) 2, S.L.-Murphy 1 (Campbell, Pronger) (pp). 3, St. Louis, Courtnall 3 (Hull, MacInnis) 4, New York, LaFontaine 5 (Savard, Leetch) (pp). 5, S.L.-Conroy 1 (Bergevin) (sh). Second Period: None. Third Period: S.L.-MacInnis 5 (Murphy) 7, St. Louis, Murphy 2 (MacInnis, Hull) (pp). 8, New York, LaFontaine 6 (Keane) 18:58. Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers 11-3-5—19. St. Louis 14-5-14—33. Goalies: N.Y.-Richter. S.L.-.

Dallas 3 0 2—5
Toronto 2 1 1—4

First Period: D-Modano 7 (Sydor, Lehtinen) 1:28. 2, T-Sundin 1 (Schneider, Sullivan) (pp). 3, D-, Langenbrunner 3 (Bassen, Verbeek) 4, D-Reid 2 (Carbonneau, Zubov) 17:14. 5, T-Gustafsson 1 (Johnson) Second Period: T-Korolev 3 (Zettler, Prochazka) (pp). Third Period: T-Johnson 1 (King, Schneider) 3:47. 8, D-Modano 8 (Emey) 12:46. 9, D-Hatcher 2, 15:12. Shots on goal: D- 15-7-6—28. T- 10-5-10—25. Goalies: D-Belfour. T-Potvin.

Boston 0 2 1—3
Calgary 0 0 0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: B-Allison 3 (Carter) 2, B-, Bates 2 (Samsonov) Third Period: B-Khristich 4 (Carter, Allison) 15:39. Shots on goal: B- 4-3-8—15. C- 8-12-10—30. Goalies: B-Dafoe. C-Tabaracci.

FOOTBALL

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Army 37, Rutgers 35
Brown 23, Rhode Island 15
Bucknell 36, Fordham 10
Cornell 41, Lafayette 34, 2OT
Dartmouth 21, Yale 7
Harvard 52, Holy Cross 24
Miami 45, Boston College 44, 2OT
Navy 42, VMI 7
Penn 24, Columbia 7
Penn St. 16, Minnesota 15
Princeton 31, Colgate 28
Syracuse 60, Temple 7
Ark.-Pine Bluff 22, Grambling St. 16
Florida 24, Auburn 10
Florida St. 38, Georgia Tech 0
Georgia 34, Vanderbilt 13
Kentucky 49, NE Louisiana 14
Mississippi 36, LSU 21
N. Carolina A&T 7, Morgan St. 6
North Carolina 20, N. Carolina St. 7
Tennessee 38, Alabama 21
Virginia 13, Duke 10
Wake Forest 35, Maryland 17
Kansas St. 36, Texas A&M 17
Miami, Ohio 45, Marshall 21
Michigan 28, Iowa 24
Missouri 37, Texas 29
Nebraska 29, Texas Tech 0
Northwestern 19, Michigan St. 17
Ohio St. 31, Indiana 0
Purdue 45, Wisconsin 20
Southern Cal 20, Notre Dame 17
Oklahoma 24, Baylor 23
South Carolina 39, Arkansas 13
Tulsa 33, Texas Christian 22
Arizona St. 31, Stanford 14
Brigham Young 17, Hawaii 3
Colorado 42, Kansas 6
Fresno St. 20, Air Force 17
Oregon 31, Utah 13
Rice 35, New Mexico 23
UCLA 34, Oregon St. 10
Washington 58, Arizona 28
Washington St. 63, California 37

TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared last week:

No. 1 Penn State (6-0) beat Minnesota 16-15. Next: at Northwestern, Nov. 1. No. 2 Nebraska (6-0) beat Texas Tech 29-0. Next: at Kansas, Saturday. No. 3 Florida State (6-0) beat No. 21 Georgia Tech, 38-0. Next: at Virginia, Saturday. No. 4 North Carolina (7-0) beat North Carolina State 20-7. Next: at No. 21 Georgia Tech, Oct. 30. No. 5 Michigan (6-0) beat No. 15 Iowa 28-24. Next: at No. 12 Michigan State, Saturday.

No. 6 Auburn (6-1) lost to No. 7 Florida 24-10. Next: at Arkansas, Saturday. No. 7 Florida (6-1) beat No. 6 Auburn 24-10. Next: vs. No. 19 Georgia, Nov. 1. No. 8 LSU (5-2) lost to Mississippi 36-21. Next: at Kentucky, Nov. 1. No. 9 Tennessee (5-1) beat Alabama 38-21. Next: vs. South Carolina, Nov. 1. No. 10 Washington (5-1) beat Arizona 58-28. Next: vs. Southern Cal, Saturday.

No. 11 Ohio State (6-1) beat Indiana 31-0. Next: vs. Northwestern, Saturday. No. 12 Michigan State (5-1) lost to Northwestern 19-17. Next: vs. No. 5 Michigan, Saturday. No. 13 Washington State (6-0) beat California 63-37. Next: vs. Arizona, Saturday. No. 14 Texas A&M (5-1) lost to No. 20 Kansas State 36-17. Next: at Texas Tech, Saturday. No. 15 Iowa (4-2) lost to No. 5 Michigan 28-24. Next: vs. Indiana, Saturday.

No. 16 Oklahoma State (6-0) did not play. Next: vs. Missouri, Saturday. No. 17 UCLA (5-2) beat Oregon State 34-10. Next: vs. California, Saturday. No. 18 Air Force (7-1) lost to Fresno State 20-17. Next: at Hawaii, Saturday. No. 19 Georgia (5-1) beat Vanderbilt 34-13. Next: vs. Kentucky, Saturday. No. 20 Kansas State (5-1) beat No. 14 Texas A&M 36-17. Next: at Oklahoma, Saturday.

No. 21 Georgia Tech (4-2) lost to No. 4 Florida State 38-0. Next: vs. No. 4 North Carolina, Oct. 30. No. 22 Virginia Tech (5-1) did not play. Next: at No. 23 West Virginia, Saturday. No. 23 West Virginia (5-1) did not play. Next: vs. No. 22 Virginia Tech, Saturday. No. 24 Wisconsin (4-2) lost to Purdue 45-20. Next: at Minnesota, Saturday. No. 25 Stanford (4-2) lost to Arizona State 31-14. Next: vs. No. 17 UCLA, Nov. 1.

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
x-Toronto	15	2	0	30	622	284
x-Montreal	11	5	0	22	425	460
Winnipeg	3	13	0	6	354	498
Hamilton	2	14	0	4	324	497

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
x-Edmonton	10	6	0	20	408	374
x-Calgary	9	10	0	18	476	434
x-Brit. Columbia	8	8	0	16	413	452
Saskatchewan	7	9	0	14	382	405

x-clinched playoff berth

Saturdays Result

Toronto 48, Calgary 17

CRICKET

PRESIDENTS' CUP
ZIMBABWE VS. KENYA
SUNDAY IN NAIROBI

Zimbabwe: 272-6 in 49 overs
Kenya: 190 in 46.1 overs.

Zimbabwe leads 2-0 and won Presidents' Cup in best-of-three series.

PAKISTAN VS. SOUTH AFRICA
SECOND TEST, THIRD DAY
SUNDAY IN SHEKHUPURA, PAKISTAN

South Africa: 402
Pakistan: 53-1

CYCLING

WORLD CUP

TOUR OF LOMBARDY
SATURDAY, 260 KM VARESE TO BERGAMO

1. Laurent Jalabert, Fr., ONCE 5h, 48 m. 45 s.
2. Paolo Lanfranchi, Italy, Mapei s.t.
3. Francesco Casagrande, Italy, Saeco s.t.
4. Michele Bartoli, Italy, Technogym at 3 s
5. Paolo Vartoli, Italy, Cantina Tollo at 1:07
6. Axel Merckx, Belgium, Polti 1:30
7. Andrea Tafi, Italy, Mapei 1:31
8. Davide Rebellin, It., Franc. des Jeux 1:32
9. Vladimir Belli, Italy, Brescialat 2:21
10. Alessandro Bertolini, Italy, Technogym

FINAL STANDINGS: 1. Bartoli, 280 points; 2. Rolf Sorensen, Denmark, Rabobank 275; 3. Tafi, 240; 4. Rebellin, Francaise des Jeux 238; 5. Jalabert, 214; 6. Andrea Tchmil, Ukraine, Lotto 212; 7. Max Sciandri, Britain, Francaise des Jeux 192; 8. Beat Zberg, Switzerland, Mercatone 140; 9. Alberto Elli, Italy, Casino 120; 10. Gianluca Bortolami, Italy, Festina 115.

GOLF

GOLF DIGEST

Final scores Sunday in $829,000 Golf Digest tournament at 6,781-yard, par-71 Tomei Country Club course in Susono, Japan:

x-Brandt Jobe, U.S.	68-69-63-67—267
Toru Suzuki, Jap.	67-67-64-69—267
Mitsuo Harada, Jap.	70-67-65-66—268
K. Kawabara, Jap.	67-66-67-68—268
S. Sugimoto, Jap.	67-66-66-69—268
T. Yoneyama, Jap.	62-66-71-70—269
K. Fukabori, Jap.	65-71-66-69—271
M. Kawamura, Jap.	68-69-65-70—272
Brian Watts, U.S.	69-70-67-67—273
Seiki Okuda, Jap.	65-72-67-69—273
Hajime Meshiai, Jap.	64-69-70-70—273

x-won one-hole playoff

DUNHILL CUP

SUNDAY IN ST ANDREWS, SCOTLAND
SEMIFINALS

Sweden (5) 2, U.S. (1) 1
South Africa (3) 2, New Zealand (7) 1

FINAL

South Africa 2, Sweden 1

RUGBY UNION

LATIN CUP
SATURDAY IN AUCH, FRANCE

Argentina 45, Romania 18
France 30, Italy 19

CURRIE CUP
SEMIFINALS

Western Province 38, Gauteng Lions 18
Free State 40, Natal 22

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Toulouse 0, Paris St Germain 2
Auxerre 2, Bastia 0
Lens 1, Monaco 0
Nantes 3, Olympique Lyon 2
Le Havre 1, Rennes 1
Montpellier 1, Chateauroux 0
Strasbourg 2, Cannes 0

STANDINGS: PSG 27 points; Metz 26; Bordeaux 26; Marseille 23; Lens 21; Monaco 20; Auxerre 18; Bastia 18; Toulouse 18; Lyon 15; Montpellier 14; Guingamp 14; Strasbourg 13; Nantes 12; Chateauroux 11; Rennes 10; Le Havre 8; Cannes 7.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Roda JC Kerkrade 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1
Heerenveen 1, Sparta Rotterdam 1
NAC Breda 4, RKC Waalwijk 0
Twente Ench. 1, Graafschap Doetinchem 1
Fortuna Sittard 4, Groningen 1
Willem II Tilburg 2, Feyenoord 0
NEC Nijmegen 0, PSV Eindhoven 4

STANDINGS: Ajax Amsterdam 30 points; PSV Eindhoven 25; Heerenveen 21; Feyenoord 20; Twente Enschede 19; Vitesse Arnhem 18; Roda JC Kerkrade 14; Sparta Rotterdam 14; Graafschap Doetinchem 13; Groningen 13; Willem II Tilburg 12; NAC Breda 12; Fortuna Sittard 11; NEC Nijmegen 10; RKC Waalwijk 9; Utrecht 8; Volendam 5; MVV Maastricht 4.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Lazio 0, Atalanta Bergamo 2
Napoli 0, Inter Milan 2
Udinese 2, Empoli 2
Bari 0, Juventus 5
Brescia 4, Vicenza 0
Fiorentina 0, AS Roma 0
AC Milan 1, Lecce 2
Sampdoria 3, Piacenza 1

STANDINGS: Inter 16 points; Juventus 14; Roma 12; Parma 11; Sampdoria 11; Brescia 10; Atalanta 10; Udinese 10; Lazio 8; Vicenza 8; Fiorentina 7; Empoli 7; Milan 5; Bari 4; Napoli 4; Bologna 3; Lecce 3; Piacenza 2.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Athletic Bilbao 1, Deportivo Coruna 1
Zaragoza 1, Atletico Madrid 5
Real Madrid 3, Tenerife 0.
Valladolid 1, Sporting Gijon 1
Compostela 2, Barcelona 2
Merida 1, Salamanca 0
Oviedo 0, Real Sociedad 5
Celta Vigo 1, Valencia 0
Racing Santander 0, Mallorca 1

STANDINGS: Barcelona 19 points; Real Madrid 17; Atletico Madrid 14; Mallorca 14; Celta Vigo 14; Real Sociedad 13; Espanyol 10; Racing Santander 10; Real Betis 9; Oviedo 9; Athletic Bilbao 8; Tenerife 8; Compostela 7; Zaragoza 7; Deportivo Coruna 7; Merida 5; Valencia 4; Salamanca 4; Valladolid 4; Sporting Gijon 1.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 1, Wimbledon 2
Blackburn 1, Southampton 0
Chelsea 1, Leicester 0
Crystal Palace 0, Arsenal 0
Derby 2, Manchester United 2
Everton 2, Liverpool 0
Leeds 4, Newcastle 1
West Ham 3, Bolton 0
Tottenham 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2

STANDINGS: Arsenal 22 points; Blackburn 22; Man United 22; Chelsea 19; Leicester 18; Leeds 17; Derby 16; West Ham 16; Liverpool 15; Newcastle 15; Tottenham 10; Aston Villa 13; Wimbledon 12; Coventry 12; Crystal Palace 12; Everton 11; Sheffield Wednesday 9; Bolton 8; Southampton 7; Barnsley 6.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

VfL Bochum 2, FC Cologne 1
Werder Bremen 0, Hamburg SV 0
Karlsruher SC 1, Bayern Munich 1
VfB Stuttgart 4, Hertha Berlin 1
MSV Duisburg 0, Borussia Dortmund 0
Bayer Leverkusen 1, FC Kaiserslautern 1
1860 Munich 2, VfL Wolfsburg 1
Hansa Rostock 4, Schalke 1
Arminia Bielefeld 3, B. Moenchengladbach 1

STANDINGS: FC Kaiserslautern 26 points; Bayern Munich 22; Hansa Rostock 20; VfB Stuttgart 18; Schalke 18; MSV Duisburg 17; Hamburger SV 16; Arminia Bielefeld 15; Bayer Leverkusen 15; Werder Bremen 15; VfL Wolfsburg 14; Borussia Moenchengladbach 13; Karlsruher SC 12; 1860 Munich 12; VfL Bochum 11; Borussia Dortmund 10; FC Cologne 10; Hertha Berlin 6.

WORLD CUP

ASIA ZONE
SECOND ROUND, GROUP B

Kazakstan 3, United Arab Emirates 0
Uzbekistan 1, South Korea 5

STANDINGS: South Korea 16 points; United Arab Emirates 7; Japan 6; Kazakstan 6; Uzbekistan 2.

TENNIS

EUROPEAN INDOOR
IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
SEMIFINALS

Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Lisa Raymond, U.S., 6-3, 7-5.

Lindsay Davenport (4), U.S., def. Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-1.

FINAL

Davenport def. Tauziat 7-6 (7-3), 7-5.

CZECH INDOOR
IN OSTRAVA, CZECH REPUBLIC
SEMIFINALS

Karol Kucera (8), Slovakia, def. Goran Ivanisevic (3), Croatia, 6-3, retired.

Magnus Norman (7), Sweden, def. Thomas Muster (4), Austria, 6-7 (1-7), 6-2, 7-5.

FINAL

Kucera def. Norman 6-2, retired.

MARLBORO CHAMPIONSHIPS
IN HONG KONG
SEMIFINALS

Bryan Black, Zimbabwe, def. Boris Becker, Germany, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (6-8), 6-4.

Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, def. Scott Draper, Australia, 6-3, 6-4.

FINAL

Black def. Kuerten 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5).

LYON GRAND PRIX
LYON, FRANCE
QUARTERFINALS

Yevgeny Kafelnikov (2), Russia, def. Marc Goellner, Germany 6-4, 7-5.

Mark Philippoussis (7), Australia, def. Cedric Pioline, France, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4).

SEMIFINALS

Fabrice Santoro, France, def. Philippoussis 6-4, 6-2.

Tommy Haas, Germany, def. Kafelnikov 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

FINAL

Santoro def. Haas 6-4, 6-4.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

MLB—Announced the resignation of Greg Murphy, president and chief executive officer of MLB Enterprises.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Activated 3B Tim Naehring from 60-day disabled list and LHP Chris Hammond from 15-day disabled list.

MINNESOTA—Re-signed 1B-OF Jamie Ogden. Re-signed LHP Travis Baptist, OF Keith Legree and OF J.J. Johnson to minor-league contracts.

OAKLAND—Promoted Billy Beane to general manager.

SEATTLE—Claimed OF Decomba Conner off waivers from Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SAN DIEGO—Exercised their 1998 contract option on INF Archi Cianfrocco.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

TORONTO—Named Butch Carter assistant coach. Released G Rowan Barrett and C John Coker.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NFL—Fined the N.Y. Jets $10,000 for violating league policy on reporting of injuries.

CINCINNATI—Released T Joe Walker. Activated OT Kevin Sargent.

NEW ORLEANS—Put G Chris Naeole on injured reserve. Signed LB Ink Aleaga from practice squad.

PHILADELPHIA—Put CB Bobby Taylor on injured reserve. Signed CB Tim McKyer from practice squad.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Fined Edmonton Oilers and Vancouver Canucks $10,000 each for an altercation at end of game on Oct. 13.

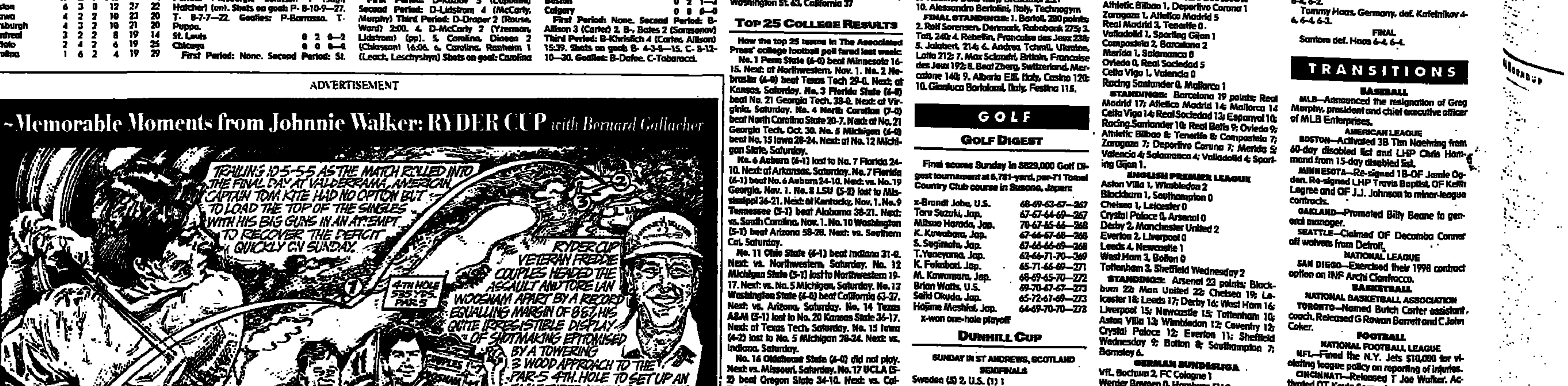
PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with LW John LeClair on new contract.

PHOENIX—Recalled D John Slaney from Las Vegas, IHL.

SAN JOSE—Recalled D Richard Brennan from Kentucky, AHL.

ADVERTISEMENT

~Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP *with Bernard Gallacher*



1997 - COUPLES' FIREWORKS PROLONG WOOSNAM'S SINGLES AGONY.

Written with Richard Simmons. Designed & Illustrated by Dave F Smith ©. International Herald Tribune

SPORTS



Neal C. Lauron/Reuters

Ohio State's Antonine Winfield (11) and Andy Katzenmoyer (45) double-teaming Indiana's DeWayne Hogan.

A Close Call for No. 1 Penn State

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Curtis Enis's fourth-quarter heroics spared Penn State the humiliation of what would have been one of the biggest upsets of the season.

His two touchdown runs, including a 10-yard spurt with 3 minutes and 59 seconds to go, capped a desperate comeback to give Penn State a 16-15 victory over Minnesota on Saturday at College Station, Pennsylvania.

The narrow victory at home over an unheralded opponent could endanger the Nittany Lions' top ranking in the polls.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

Adam Bailey kicked five field goals, a Big 10 conference record, to give Minnesota a 15-3 lead early in the final period.

The Nittany Lions succeeded in their only sustained scoring drive on the subsequent series. They moved to the Minnesota 25 with 10 minutes remaining, and the crowd of 96,953 came to its feet.

An interference call on Craig Scruggs set up Penn State at the 6. On the next play, Enis hesitated, then picked a hole over right tackle for the score. Travis Forney's kick made it 15-10 Minnesota.

Minnesota, which had mostly avoided mistakes for the first three quarters, self-destructed in the final five minutes. The running back Thomas Hamner fumbled and Chris Snyder fell on the ball to give Penn State possession at the 10. Enis bolted around right end to score and vault Penn State to a 16-15 lead.

"It was like a gift from God," the Penn State linebacker Jim Nelson said. "You couldn't think of a more perfect time for those things to happen. Sometimes championship teams get lucky."

No. 2 Nebraska 29, Texas Tech 0 In Lincoln, Nebraska, Ahman Green ran for 178 yards and a touchdown and the Cornhuskers' defense recorded its first shutout of the season.

No. 3 Florida State 38, No. 21 Georgia Tech 0 In Tallahassee, Florida, Thad Busby threw for 399 yards and three touchdowns, and Travis Minor raced 27 yards for a score, helping Florida State overcome a lethargic start.

No. 4 North Carolina 20, North Carolina State 7 Brian Schmitz drilled a 51-yard field goal in a driving rainstorm midway through the third quarter to break a 7-7 tie and spark the Tar Heels (7-0) in Raleigh, North Carolina.

No. 5 Michigan 28, No. 15 Iowa 24 In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Brian Griese, whose three first-half interceptions put Michigan (6-0) in a 21-7 hole, threw for three touchdowns and ran for another to lead the comeback.

No. 7 Florida 24, No. 6 Auburn 10 Florida, playing without its suspended quarterback, Doug Johnson, used a smothering defense to shut down host Auburn. The backup quarterback, Noah Brindise, passed for one touchdown and the wide receiver Jacquez Green scored three times for the Gators.

Mississippi 36, No. 8 LSU 21 A week after upsetting then-No. 1 Florida, LSU lost at home to Mississippi. In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, John Avery ran for two touchdowns and Stewart Patridge passed for two in the Rebels' upset.

No. 9 Tennessee 38, Alabama 21 Peyton Manning threw for 304 yards and three touchdowns to lead the Volunteers to victory in Birmingham, Alabama.

No. 10 Washington 58, Arizona 28 In Tucson, Arizona, Brock Huard passed for three touchdowns and Rashaan Shehee ran for two more for the Huskies, including a 62-yard breakaway in the third quarter.

No. 11 Ohio State 31, Indiana 0 Michael Wiley ran for one touchdown and threw for another and Ohio State's defense did not allow visiting Indiana inside the Buckeye 30.

Northwestern 19, No. 12 Michigan State 17 In Evanston, Illinois, Adrian Autry burned the nation's fourth-ranked rushing defense for 175 yards, and Anwawn Jones blocked a 28-yard field goal with 5 seconds left as the Wildcats dealt the Spartans their first loss this season.

No. 13 Washington State 63, California 37 Ryan Leaf threw five touchdown passes and Michael Black scored three times as Washington State (6-0) scored TDs on its first six possessions in Pullman, Washington.

No. 20 Kansas State 36, No. 14 Texas A&M 17 In Manhattan, Kansas, Michael Bishop led three second-half scoring drives fueled by the running of Mike Lawrence.

No. 17 UCLA 34, Oregon State 10 Cade McNown shrugged off a woeful start as the Bruins, playing in Pasadena, California, extended their winning streak to five games.

Fresno State 20, No. 18 Air Force 17 Jeff Hanna's career-long 51-yard field goal broke a fourth-quarter tie at the Air Force Academy in Colorado.

Purdue 45, No. 24 Wisconsin 20 In West Lafayette, Indiana, Ed Watson ran for three touchdowns and Billy Dicken threw for three as Purdue won its fifth straight.

Arizona State 31, No. 25 Stanford 14 Jeff Paulk had a pair of 2-yard scoring runs and the visiting Arizona State defense forced five turnovers. *(NYT, AP)*

The Defector in the World Series

Back on the Island, Cubans Cheer for Young Marlin Pitcher

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Orlando Hernandez was relaxing in his living room last Sunday evening when a neighbor burst into his small house near the airport here, excited and agitated.

"Your brother just went nine innings against the Braves and struck out 15 batters," he announced, and Hernandez jumped from his chair and exchanged high-fives with the bearer of the glad tidings.

Ever since that news began spreading, Cubans have been exulting in the exploits of Livan Hernandez, the 22-year-old rookie pitcher who defected from the Cuban national team two years ago and was named the starter for the Florida Marlins in Game 1 of the World Series Saturday night against the Cleveland Indians in Miami.

Relations with the United States may be as bad as ever, but Cubans are passionate baseball fans, and they are awed by his achievement.

"You can drive from here to Santiago" at the extreme eastern end of Cuba, "stop at every farm along the way, and every peasant in the fields is going to know what Livan did," one fan said here at the downtown Central Park, where fans gather to talk baseball.

"This is the week they are burying Che Guevara," he said, referring to the 1960s revolutionary. "But in their homes, at the beach, on the bus, in bars, people are talking about Livan, Livan, Livan."

But therein lies the quandary that Hernandez's sudden prominence has created for the Cuban government.

Though clearly the product of a system that has enabled the Cuban national team to win gold medals at the Olympics and scores of international tournaments, the pitcher chose to turn his back on that system and embrace the capitalist world of sports for profit, a notion that is anathema to Fidel Castro and the communist state he has dominated since 1959.

Since 1991, more than a dozen Cuban baseball players, some of them promising prospects, others established stars, have defected to the United States. All have made more money there than they could have ever hoped to here, where even star players earn less than $20 a month. All are regarded by the government as traitors to the Cuban Revolution.

As a result, neither state television and radio nor the government-controlled press have yet said a word about Hernandez's feat last Sunday, his 1.23 earned-run average in the postseason, or the fact that he was voted most valuable player in the National League Championship Series after accounting for two of the Marlins' four victories over the Braves — and thus becoming the only pitcher in the league this season to gain victories over the Atlanta stars Greg Maddux and John Smoltz. But ordinary Cubans are not ignorant of his accomplishments. In the regular season, he won nine games and lost three, with an ERA of 3.18.

"Livan has demonstrated the high quality of Cuban baseball, that our best players can compete and succeed spectacularly at the highest level of play," said Roman Garcia, 46, a chauffeur who frequents the Central Park. "So how can we not be proud of him?"

Some fans learned of his performance last week via the Voice of America's Radio Marti, while others tuned into the game on the Miami radio station WCMQ, which broadcasts Marlins games in Spanish and is audible here when weather conditions are right. Satellite dishes are prohibited in Cuba, but for $150, a flourishing black market allows fans of American baseball to pirate signals from hotel cable systems, which include U.S. sports satellite stations.

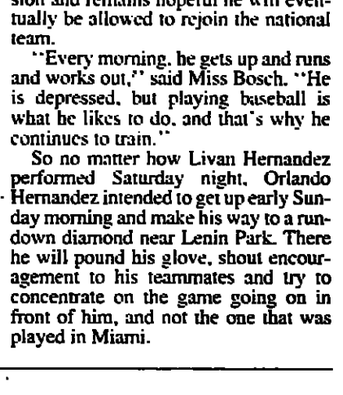
Perhaps more than anyone else in Cuba, Orlando Hernandez has reason to take pride in his younger brother's overnight success in the major leagues. After all, when they were little boys, he was the one who taught Livan how to pitch and encouraged him to follow in the footsteps of their father, Arnaldo, himself a former star pitcher, and even now, Orlando still counsels his brother.

"The morning after the Marlins finished off the Braves, the two of them were on the phone, and Orlando was giving Livan advice," the elder brother's girlfriend, Noris Bosch Rifa, said.

But Orlando, known as El Duque here, may also have more cause than anyone in Cuba to regret the consequences of his brother's move to the United States. Until recently, he was the ace of the pitching staff of Cuba's national team, with a career record of 127-49, enough to give him the highest winning percentage (.722) of any pitcher in the history of the Cuban league.

"I know it is hard for you to believe, but as good as Livan is, Duque is even better, and everyone in Cuba will tell you that," said Diosvel Rojas, 28, a surveyor who is a regular at Central Park. "He has been the rock of our pitching rotation throughout this decade."

But last year Orlando Hernandez was expelled from the national team and suspended for life from Cuban baseball. The action was taken after the lanky 28-year-old was accused of meeting with a cousin of Joe Cubas, the Miami-based sports agent who arranged Livan Hernandez's defection and negotiated his four-year, $4.5 million contract with the Marlins.



Reuters

Livan Hernandez, 22, the Marlins' starter in Game 1 of the Series.

Orlando Hernandez does not deny having been in contact with Cubas's associate, who was arrested in 1996 and is now serving a 15-year prison term here for "assisting illegal departure," but he has emphasized that he was not intending to defect. They met, he said, only because Livan had sent his older brother clothing, sports equipment, cash and some medicine he needed for his two daughters.

So while Livan Hernandez has been mowing down batters and enjoying the material benefits of his contract, Orlando now works as a physical therapist at a psychiatric hospital here at a salary of $8 a month. The only baseball he plays is a sandlot game every weekend, when he joins his friends from the old neighborhood for softball.

"We throw a few pesos into a pot, and the winning team splits it up," said Rigoberto Soribe Zamora, 24, a friend and neighbor of Orlando Hernandez. "Of course, we never let Duque pitch. We make him play second or third base."

Hernandez has appealed the suspension and remains hopeful he will eventually be allowed to rejoin the national team.

"Every morning, he gets up and runs and works out," said Miss Bosch. "He is depressed, but playing baseball is what he likes to do, and that's why he continues to train."

So no matter how Livan Hernandez performed Saturday night, Orlando Hernandez intended to get up early Sunday morning and make his way to a run-down diamond near Lenin Park. There he will pound his glove, shout encouragement to his teammates and try to concentrate on the game going on in front of him, and not the one that was played in Miami.

Dartmouth Wins 22d Straight

New York Times Service

When the Dartmouth players boarded their buses at Hanover, New Hampshire, for the 180-mile trip to their game in New Haven, Connecticut, against Yale, there were no bunches of students around to cheer.

Yet this is the team with the longest unbeaten streak in college football, 22 games after a 21-7 victory Saturday over Yale.

This success is not lost on the 4,000 undergraduates. But demonstration of athletic prowess is deemed uncouth if not uncool these days at Dartmouth and similar colleges, Ivy or non-Ivy, to the dismay of the older grads. Last year's team, a remarkable one, attracted only 36,000 spectators to five home games.

Peter Sellers, the Dartmouth quarterback, completed 14 of 22 passes for 198 yards, ran for one score and threw for another. The victory was Dartmouth's 15th in a row and extended its unbeaten streak to 22 games (21-0-1).

Penn 24, Columbia 7 Jim Finn, a Penn running back, fumbled on Columbia's 2-yard line in the first quarter. Three plays later Finn, intercepted a pass and returned it 18 yards for a touchdown that started visiting Penn on the way to victory.

Harvard 52, Holy Cross 24 Chris Menick, a sophomore, rushed for 261 yards — second most in school history — and three touchdowns, while the sophomore quarterback Rich Linden scored three touchdowns as the Crimson whipped visiting Holy Cross.

Brown 23, Rhode Island 15 Despite a separated throwing shoulder, James Perry, the Brown quarterback, threw for 251 yards and one touchdown as Brown beat Rhode Island to win the Governor's Cup.

Princeton 31, Colgate 28 After throwing an interception that gave Colgate a late lead, Harry Nakielny, the Princeton quarterback, tossed a 5-yard pass to Ken Nevarcz with 1:03 left to lift Princeton to victory in Hamilton, New York.

Red Wings Blow Back Hurricanes, 4-2

The Associated Press

Nicklas Lidstrom continued his strong start this season with a goal and an assist, and Chris Osgood stopped 25 shots before leaving with an injury as the Detroit Red Wings beat the Carolina Hurricanes, 4-2.

Osgood stopped every shot he faced Saturday, the last a slap shot by Steve Leach that hit him in the mask, cut him and left him sprawled face-down on the ice. He was helped off with 6:39 to play and replaced by Kevin Hodson, who allowed meaningless goals by Kevin Dineen and Paul Ranheim for Carolina (1-6-2).

NHL ROUNDUP

The victory was Detroit's eighth in its last nine home games against the former Whalers, who are now the Hurricanes, with the ninth game ending in a tie. Hartford last won in Detroit on Nov. 14, 1989.

Lidstrom leads the Red Wings (6-1-1) in scoring with four goals and eight assists, and has a goal in each of Detroit's last three games.

Devils 5, Lightning 0 In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Mike Dunham made 27 saves in his first start of the season, and New Jersey got goals from five players in beating Tampa Bay.

Bobby Holik, Steve Thomas, Randy McKay, Bob Carpenter and Doug Gilmour all scored as New Jersey had its best offensive game of the season.

Capitals 3, Canadiens 2 Kelly Miller scored a shorthanded goal with 2:15 left in the third period to lead streaking Washington over host Montreal.

Miller's first shot was blocked by Andy Moog, but he knocked Dale Hunter's rebound into the net.

Montreal's Saku Koivu had tied the game at 7:44 of the third period with his first goal of the season. Koivu stopped in the high slot, faked a pass and fired a low shot past Olaf Kolzig.

The Capitals, off to their best start ever at 7-1-0, have beaten the Canadiens in their last six meetings since March 27, 1996.

Stars 5, Maple Leafs 4 In Toronto, Derian Hatcher and Mike Modano scored third-period goals to lift Dallas over the Maple Leafs.

Modano's shorthanded goal, his league-leading eighth and second in the game, pulled the Stars even midway in the third period and set the stage for Hatcher's winning shot at 15:12. Jamie Langenbrunner and Dave Reid also scored for Dallas.

Mike Johnson, Mats Sundin, Per Gustaffson and Igor Korolev scored for the Maple Leafs, who rallied from a 3-1 first-period deficit.

Blues 5, Rangers 3 Joe Murphy scored his first two goals and added an assist as St. Louis beat the visiting Rangers for their seventh straight victory.

Al MacInnis had a goal and two assists and Geoff Courtnall and Craig Conroy also scored for the Blues, who at 7-1-0 are off to the best start in team history.

The winning streak tied a club record. St. Louis has won seven in a row twice before, the last time in the 1990-1991 season.

Pat LaFontaine scored twice and Adam Graves once for New York, and Wayne Gretzky recorded his 1,849th assist. Gretzky is one assist away from tying Gordie Howe's total point mark, which would give him more assists than any other players' point total in National Hockey League history.

Bruins 3, Flames 0 Byron Dafoe made 30 saves as Boston extended its winning streak to four games with a victory over the Flames in Calgary, Alberta.

All four victories have come on the road as the Bruins near the end of an eight-game trip (5-2-0).

It was Boston's third shutout of the season — all on this road trip — with the other two coming by Jim Carey against Vancouver and Anaheim.

Scoring the goals for the Bruins were Jason Allison, Shawn Bates, and Dmitri Khristich. Boston (6-3-0) finishes up the road trip Tuesday in Edmonton.

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Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

Greg Rusedski is playing the best tennis of his career at the moment; can he pick up his first Mercedes Super 9 Title in Stuttgart ?

Tennis:
20 - 26 October, LIVE, The Eurocard Open, Stuttgart
All of the world's top 20 players will be in action, competing for a share of the $2.3m prize money

Football:
22 - 24 October, LIVE, UEFA Cup and Cup Winners' Cup
Athletico Madrid take on PAOK Salonika while Ajax, Inter Milan and Betis Seville are also in action

Skiing:
24 - 26 October, LIVE, The Alpine Ski World Cup, Tignes
The Men's and Women's Alpine Ski World Cup season get underway in the French Alps starting with a parallel slalom and a giant slalom

Motor racing:
26 October, LIVE, NASCAR, Rockingham, USA
The 31st leg of the Winston Cup comes from Rockingham in North Carolina

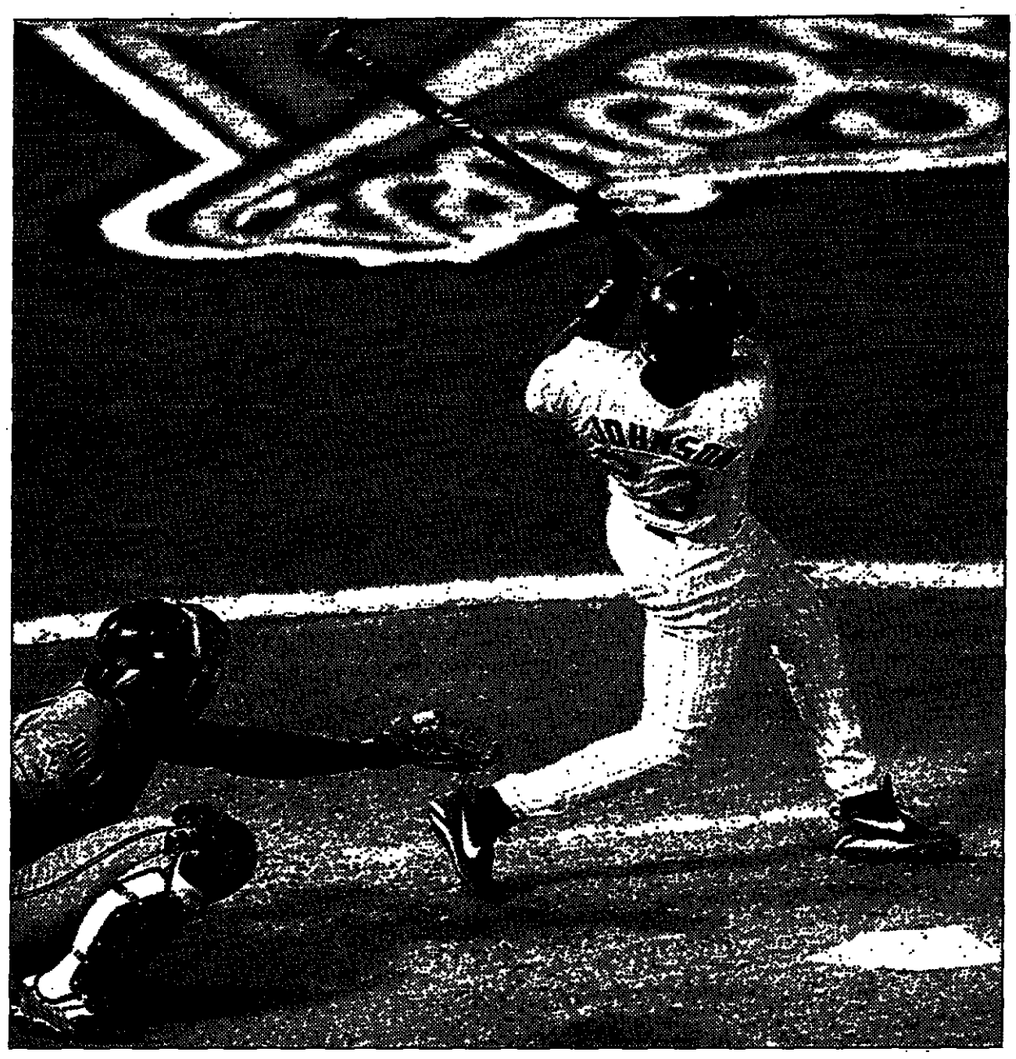


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WORLD ROUNDUP

Alou's 3-Run Homer Powers Marlins to Victory



By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

MIAMI — With one swing in the first World Series game the Florida Marlins ever played, Moises Alou outperformed his father and two uncles.

In a total of 82 times at bat in five World Series, the older generation of baseball's Alou dynasty from the Dominican Republic — Felipe, Matty and Jesus — never hit a home run.

WORLD SERIES

Playing in his first World Series game, Moises cracked a three-run home run in the fourth inning that shattered a 1-1 tie and propelled the Marlins to a 7-4 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Livan Hernandez, who defected from Cuba only two years ago, gained the victory as the youngest pitcher, at age 22, to start a World Series opener since 1970. Hernandez did not finish the sixth inning, giving up home runs to Manny Ramirez and Jim Thome.

Orel Hershiser, at 39 going on twice Hernandez's age, emerged with an unusual initial next to his name. The "L" for losing pitcher was only Hershiser's second in five World Series starts and 17 postseason starts. Even more ignominiously, Hershiser tied a World Series record by giving up seven earned runs. He did not survive the fifth inning.

Alou's game-breaking home run followed a walk to Bobby Bonilla and Darren Daulton's infield single.

Alou left the payroll-poor Montreal Expos as a free agent last winter.

"I came here for three factors — win, be near home, stay in the National League," Alou said. "I'm very happy. I'm very thankful it happened my first year. Everything turned out to be good for me. I'm in the World Series, I'm close to the Dominican, and I'm still in the National League."

No other family has produced three sons who have played in the World Series. Felipe played in it in 1962, his brother Matty in 1962 and 1972 and their brother Jesus in 1973 and 1974. Collectively, they hit .183 and drove in five runs. Felipe, now the Montreal Expos' manager, was not present Saturday night to see his son outshine them.

Moises said he wanted to ask his father to come to the games, but before he had a chance, his dad called him.

"He called me Thursday and said he was going to go home, going to the Dominican," Alou said. "I don't know if he would have come to any games, because he likes to go fishing a lot, and he likes to go to bed early."

The fans who did watch the game numbered 67,245, the largest attendance for a World Series game since 69,000 saw Game 1 in 1963 between the Los Angeles Dodgers and the New York Yankees at Yankee Stadium.

Four pitches after Alou hit the left-field foul pole with his home run, Charles Johnson connected and launched another home run into the upper deck in left field.

The Indians scored first, getting a run off Hernandez in the first inning on a leadoff double by Bip Roberts, a sacrifice and a single by David Justice. Roberts also rapped a double in the third inning, making Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove, look prescient. Hargrove had chosen Roberts ahead of Tony Fernandez, who won the American League series with an 11th-inning home run.

Roberts did not score after his second double, in the third inning, which left the Marlins in position to tie the game with a run in their half of the third. Craig Counsell led off with a double, Hernandez sacrificed him to third, and Edgar Renteria sent him home with a weak ground ball to first.

Alou dissolved the tie, and Johnson made his 438-foot contribution before Manny Ramirez countered with a two-out, bases-empty home run against Hernandez in the fifth, his eighth postseason home run. That left the Marlins ahead 5-2.

Florida's Jeff Conine, who replaced Daulton at first base in the fifth inning, singled home a run in the bottom half of the fifth, knocking out Hershiser, whose World Series earned-run average soared from 1.69 to 3.22. Bonilla scored later in the inning on a wild pitch by reliever Jeff Juden.

"I wasn't any more nervous than any other game," Hernandez said through an interpreter. "I felt fine. The only problem tonight was that I only had my fastball working. My breaking ball wasn't there tonight."

When he came off in the sixth, Hernandez threw a brief dugout tantrum after walking off the field.

"I did get a little angry today because we're down to the last few games of the season," he said. "I got behind a few batters. I showed emotion. I was angry at myself."

"I have no problem with that as long as it's for the right reason," said Jim Leyland, the Marlins manager. "Fortunately, we don't understand one another."

Cuban defector in World Series. Page 17.

MARLINS 7, INDIANS 4

Cleveland	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Roberts 2b	4	1	2	0	1	0	.286
Vizquel ss	4	0	1	0	0	2	.000
Ramirez rf	3	1	1	2	1	0	.500
Justice lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	.250
McWilliams 3b	4	0	2	1	0	1	.500
Thome 1b	5	0	1	1	0	2	.200
S.Alomar c	5	0	1	0	0	1	.200
Grissom cf	3	0	1	0	1	1	.333
Hershiser p	2	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Juden p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
a-Bronson ph	1	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Plunk p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
b-Giles ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Assenmacher p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	37	4	11	4	3	10	

Florida	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
D.White cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Renteria ss	4	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Sheffield rf	2	1	0	0	2	1	.000
Bonilla 3b	3	2	2	1	0	1	.667
Daulton 1b	2	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Conine 1b	2	0	1	1	0	0	.500
Alou lf	3	1	1	3	1	0	.333
C.Johnson c	3	1	1	1	1	0	.333
Counsell 2b	3	1	1	0	1	0	.333
L.Hernandez p	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cook p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Powell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
c-Cangelosi ph	1	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Nen p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	29	7	7	7	5	5	

Cleveland	100	011	010—4	11	1
Florida	001	420	00x—7	7	0

a-struck out for Juden in the 6th, b-doubled for Plunk in the 8th, c-struck out for Powell in the 8th.
E—Sheffield (1). LOB—Cleveland 12, Florida 4. 2B—Roberts 2 (2), Grissom (1), Giles (1), Counsell (1), HR—Thome (1) L.Hernandez Ramirez (1) L.Hernandez C.Johnson (1) Hershiser, Alou (1) Hershiser. RBIs—Ramirez (1), Justice (1), Thome (1), Giles (1), Renteria (1), Conine (1), Alou 3 (3), C.Johnson. S—Vizquel, L.Hernandez.

Cleveland	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	NP	ERA
Hershiser L, 0-1	4⅓	6	7	7	4	2	83	14.54
Juden 2/3	0	0	0	2	0	16	0.00	
Plunk	2	1	0	0	1	1	22	9.00
Assenmacher	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	0.00

Florida	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	NP	ERA
HernandezW, 1-0	5 2/3	8	3	3	2	5	101	4.76
Cook	1 2/3	0	0	0	1	2	34	0.00
Powell 2/3	1	1	1	1	1	2	28	13.50
Nen S, 1	1	2	0	0	0	2	19	0.00

WORLD ROUNDUP

Kucera's Casualties

TENNIS Karol Kucera, a Slovak, won the Czech Open in Ostrava on Sunday when Magnus Norman was forced to quit through injury after losing the first set. Twenty-four hours earlier, Kucera's semi-final opponent, Goran Ivanisevic, retired after the first set because of a shoulder injury.

Norman came into the final nursing a thigh muscle injury and never looked comfortable.

• Lindsay Davenport collected her fifth title of the season — but the first outside the United States — with a victory Sunday over Nathalie Tauziat in the European indoor championships in Zurich. Davenport pounded out a 7-6 (7-3) 7-5 victory over her French opponent.

• Fabrice Santoro of France beat Tommy Haas of Germany, 6-4, 6-4, in Lyon to win his first ATP Tour title. *(Reuters)*



Reuters

Lindsay Davenport heading for victory over Nathalie Tauziat.

Els Tames Haeggman

GOLF South Africa beat Sweden 2-1 Sunday to win the Dunhill Cup at St. Andrews, Scotland. In the deciding match, Ernie Els took a two-shot lead on the first three holes against Joakim Haeggman and went on to shoot a 69 and win by three strokes.

Retief Goosen of South Africa, who won all his five matches in the tournament, shot a 70 to beat Jesper Parnevik by four. Per-Ulrik Johansson scored 71 to beat David Frost, the South African captain, by three shots.

In the morning, South Africa defeated New Zealand 2-1, while Haeggman equaled a golf record as Sweden eliminated the United States 2-1. Haeggman hit a record-tying 27 on the front nine to take a 10-stroke lead over Justin Leonard. Haeggman finished with a 68 for a four-stroke victory. *(Reuters)*

Bacher Misses Century

CRICKET Adam Bacher of South Africa missed his first century by just four runs Sunday as South Africa reached 402 in its first innings on the third day of the second test against Pakistan in Sheikhupura. Pakistan had reached 53 for one wicket in its first innings when poor light halted play. *(Reuters)*

A Kick for Women

FOOTBALL Liz Heaston, a soccer player turned place-kicker at Willamette University in Oregon, became the first woman to play in a college football game. She kicked two extra points as the Bearcats beat Linfield College, 27-0.

Heaston arrived at the stadium late in the first quarter after playing in a soccer game. She kicked her first point after the Bearcats' second touchdown just before halftime.

Her playing was technically illegal because she was wearing her soccer cleats, which the rulebook says are too long for football.

Hawkins later said she had suited up for her first and last game. *(AP)*

Jets Strike Back to Beat Patriots, 24-19

The Associated Press

The New York Jets won their rematch against the New England Patriots, the team coach Bill Parcells led to the American Football Conference championship a year ago.

This time Parcells, now New York's coach, turned to his backup quarterback, Glenn Foley, in the second half Sunday,

NFL ROUNDUP

and Foley led the Jets to three touchdowns and a 24-19 victory over visiting New England.

Foley went 17-for-23 for 200 yards and a touchdown as the Jets reversed a 27-24 overtime defeat at Foxboro Stadium in the much-hyped return to New England for Parcells. This matchup didn't have the fanfare, but it had just as much action.

New England, leading 5-3, got going quickly in the second half on a 67-yard pass play to Troy Brown. It was the longest play of the season for the Patriots (5-2), and it led to Ben Coates's 8-yard scoring catch.

But the Jets (5-3) came right back, sparked by Foley. Inserted to start the second half for an ineffective Neil O'Donnell (6-for-14 for 59 yards), Foley guided New York 74 yards to a 1-yard TD run by Leon Johnson.

The Patriots responded immediately as Brown continued getting open, first for a 22-yard gain, then for a 23-yard score that put them ahead, 19-10.

That just fired up Foley and the Jets, who marched 59 and 76 yards for TDs to take the lead. Foley, a star at Boston College, at one point completed 14 straight passes. The TDs came on Adrian Murrell's 5-yard run and a 5-yard pass to Lorenzo Neal, who touched the ball for the first time all season when he caught the pass in the flat and tumbled into the end zone.

The Patriots got to the New York 37, where the Jets defense, led by Mo Lewis, stiffened. Foley then brought the Jets deep into New England territory, but John Hall missed a 36-yard field goal.

Seahawks 17, Rams 9 Warren Moon passed for 261 yards and led Seattle on an eight-minute drive for the clinching touchdown in a victory over St. Louis. Moon, in the lineup because starter John Friesz broke a thumb in the season opener, was intercepted twice in the first half, but St. Louis turned them into only three points.

Moon hit 12 of his first 14 passes and ended up 24-for-36. Joey Galloway, back from an ankle injury, caught eight passes for 75 yards.

The Seahawks (4-3) have won four of their last five heading into a stretch of three consecutive games against AFC West opponents.

Other games: Philadelphia Eagles 13, Arizona Cardinals 10; Carolina Panthers 13, New Orleans Saints 0; Dallas Cowboys 26, Jacksonville Jaguars 22; San Francisco 49ers 35, Atlanta Falcons 28.

Juventus Crushes Bari; AC Milan Loses

Reuters

Juventus, the Italian champion, shut out Bari, 5-0, on Sunday to keep pace with the Serie A leader Inter Milan, but AC Milan lost at home to Lecce, 2-1.

Juventus is second, two points behind Inter. It had to fight for 45 minutes

Barcelona loses ground. Page 16

before finally going ahead as Klaus Ingesson, a midfielder for Bari, put the ball in his own net just before halftime.

After Bari lost Negrouz, a Moroccan defender, for a second yellow card in the 55th minute, Juventus struck three times with goals by Zinedine Zidane, Alessandro Del Piero and got another gift as a Bari player again put the ball into his own net.

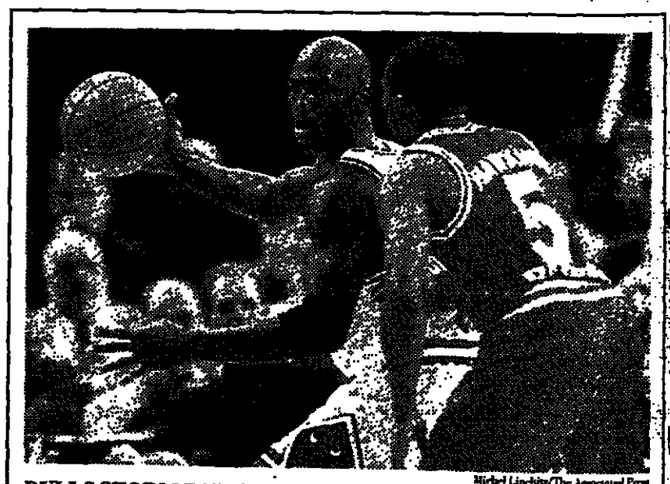
AC Milan's awful start to the season continued with a nightmarish first five minutes in San Siro Stadium. Dejan Govedarica put Lecce ahead on a header in the second minute and seconds later Milan's Dejan Savicevic was ejected for apparently elbowing an opponent, although a replay showed there had been no contact. Lecce converted a penalty just before halftime. Milan's consolation was a goal Lecce put into its own net.

Unbeaten Inter Milan chalked up its 10th victory in 11 matches this season, winning at struggling Napoli on Saturday, 2-0. But Ronaldo and Youri Djorkaeff, who have contributed 13 goals this season, limped from the field at the final whistle. Both may miss Inter's UEFA Cup match on Tuesday against Lyon.

ENGLAND Tottenham Hotspur held off a late challenge from Sheffield Wednesday to win, 3-2, in the Premier League on Sunday. Jose Dominguez, opened the scoring in the sixth minute when his 30-meter shot squeezed under Kevin Pressman, Wednesday's goalkeeper.

Chris Armstrong added to the lead in the 40th minute, and David Ginola swept in a curling left-foot goal from the edge of the penalty area just before halftime. Wayne Collins scored for Wednesday after 71 minutes and put the Spurs in a sweat until Paulo Di Canio made it 3-2.

Manchester United, the English champion, fought back to salvage a 2-2 tie Saturday at Derby. United trailed, 2-0, after 39 minutes. Teddy Sheringham missed a first-half penalty but scored with a header in the 51st minute. Andy Cole drilled in the tying goal six minutes from the end of regulation time. Francesco Baiano and Paulo Wanchope scored for Derby.



Michael Lipchitz/The Associated Press

BULLS STORM PARIS — Michael Jordan taking control, guarded by Olympiakos' Michael Hawkins. Chicago won, 104-78. Page 16.



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